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THE SOCIAL SERVICE REVIEW

Edited by EDITH ABBOTT

A Professional Quarterly for Social Workers

To Combat Juvenile Delinquency

we brought out our March special number of Survey Midmonthly—Juvenile Delinquency: A Challenge to Concerted Action, Now and After the War. Since the issue came off the press 11,000 copies beyond our regular subscription list have found their way into the hands of social workers, teachers, clergymen, public officials and other community leaders. A sheaf of letters on the editor's desk testify to the usefulness of this number in suggesting first steps toward a community plan; in reinforcing plans already under way. Here are a few extracts—

. . . "I have just looked over your Juvenile Delinquency issue and believe it is one of the finest, quick presentations of this problem I have ever seen."—*Clinton Belknap, Director of Assistance, Grand Island, Nebraska.*

. . . "This issue on Juvenile Delinquency is one of the most valuable numbers of the Midmonthly in the entire series of special numbers . . . Congratulations to SURVEY for another outstanding issue!"—*T. L. Swander, Secretary-Manager, Community Chest of San Antonio, Texas.*

. . . "I am hoping that all of them (new associate members) will get the March Midmonthly because of the fine articles in "Delinquency."—*A. A. Heckman, General Secretary, Family Service of St. Paul, Minnesota.*

. . . "Enclosed you will find my check for $4. I think that the issue is an especially good one and should have a wide distribution."—*George F. Gershel, Hartford, Connecticut.*

. . . "The Cleveland plan . . . follows pretty closely the kind of approach which you outlined in the March Midmonthly—incidentally a grand statement."—*W. T. McCullough, Research Secretary, Welfare Federation of Cleveland, Ohio.*

. . . "The Juvenile Delinquency number has been exceedingly well received here in Houston. We ordered enough copies for each member of a large Youth Service Committee."—*Irene Farnham Conrad, Executive Secretary, Council of Social Agencies, Houston, Texas.*

. . . "I enclose a check for which please send 9 copies of the Delinquency issue to the following . . . It is a splendid number."—*Irma Weill, Bakersfield, California.*

. . . "Enclosed find money order for $1 for four copies of the March issue of Survey Midmonthly. It will be part of the required reading for our board members, and they will be circulated at our meetings. It is indeed a splendid issue and very informative."—*Lydia E. Gerhart, Supt., Methodist Deaconess Home and West Side Community House, Cleveland, Ohio.*

. . . We do feel that this copy was of importance and that the members of our delinquency committee should have them."—*Roy F. Woodbury, Executive Secretary, Council of Social Agencies, Utica, New York.*

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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY for May 1944. Vol. LXXX, No. 5. Published monthly and copyrighted by SURVEY ASSOCIATES, Inc. Publication Office, 34 North Crystal Street, East Stroudsburg, Pa. Editorial and business office, 112 East 19 Street, New York 3, N. Y. Price this issue 30 cents; $3 a year; foreign postage 50 cents extra; Canadian 75 cents. Entered as second class matter, June 22, 1940, at the post office at East Stroudsburg, Pa., under the act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized Dec. 1, 1921. Printed in U.S.A.

ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

SURVEY ASSOCIATES INC.

Publication Office
34 North Crystal Street, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Editorial and Business Office
112 East 19 Street, New York, 3, N. Y.

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY—Monthly—$3 a year
SURVEY GRAPHIC—Monthly—$3 a year
SUBSCRIPTION TO BOTH—$5 a year

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So They Say

• To be great is to be misunderstood.—RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

• Time is the great unraveller of tangled situations.—CHARLOTTE R. O. ABRAHAM, *in The Standard.*

• No matter what the crisis, the moral law is never suspended.—*From "Better Men for Better Things," issued by the Commission on American Citizenship, Catholic University.*

• Lifting our eyes to the stars does not mean that we should be starry-eyed; it means that we should refuse to be bound by the dead past. —LEO ARNSTEIN, *commissioner of welfare of the City of New York.*

• We cannot create good feeling by force. We cannot legislate friendship. We cannot get full cooperation on demand. But—we can draw to ourselves all these things by our own attitudes.—RUTH TAYLOR, *of Charles Stelzle, Inc.*

• The trouble with many of us is that we just slide along in life. If we would only give, just once, the same amount of reflection to what we want to get out of life that we give to the question of what to do with a vacation, we would be startled at our false standards and the aimless procession of our days.—DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER.

One would be in less danger
From the wiles of a stranger
If one's own kin and kith
Were more fun to be with.
OGDEN NASH

As quoted in News Letter of the Association for Family Living.

• Race discrimination is a vast mass of inflammable tow behind the stage of our national life.—ALVIN JOHNSON, *New School for Social Research.*

• Mistrust the man who finds everything good, the man who finds everything evil, and still more, the man who is indifferent to everything. —LAVATER.

• We should not strive to get one-sided agreements at the expense of the other country. Such a policy will react disastrously on a nation following it and in the end everybody will suffer.—CORDELL HULL, *Secretary of State.*

• Winning the war will be futile if we do not throughout the period of its winning keep our people prepared to make a lasting and worthy peace. This time the peace must be global, the same as the war has become global.—FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

• Those who follow that part of themselves which is great, become great.—CONFUCIUS.

• Man lives not by bread alone but principally by catch words.—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

• The physical heroism of war must be matched by the moral heroism of informed and devoted citizens.—*Twenty-second Yearbook of the American Association of School Administrators.*

• If we are to have peace we must win it, even as war must be won.—ALEXANDER J. STODDARD, *to the regional conference of the American Association of School Administrators in Atlanta, Ga.*

• The war of arms may end in 1944 or 1945. I do not know when. But the war of ideas will certainly go on—the war to decide what kind of ideas are to govern the world.—SIR GERALD CAMPBELL, *in "Education on the Air."*

• When fifty nations have become superlatively delinquent by trying to kill one another off, it is inconsistent to call a boy delinquent who tries to live up to the strong man definition of what a youth should be by throwing rocks at a policeman.—STEPHEN M. COREY, *superintendent of the Laboratory School of the University of Chicago.*

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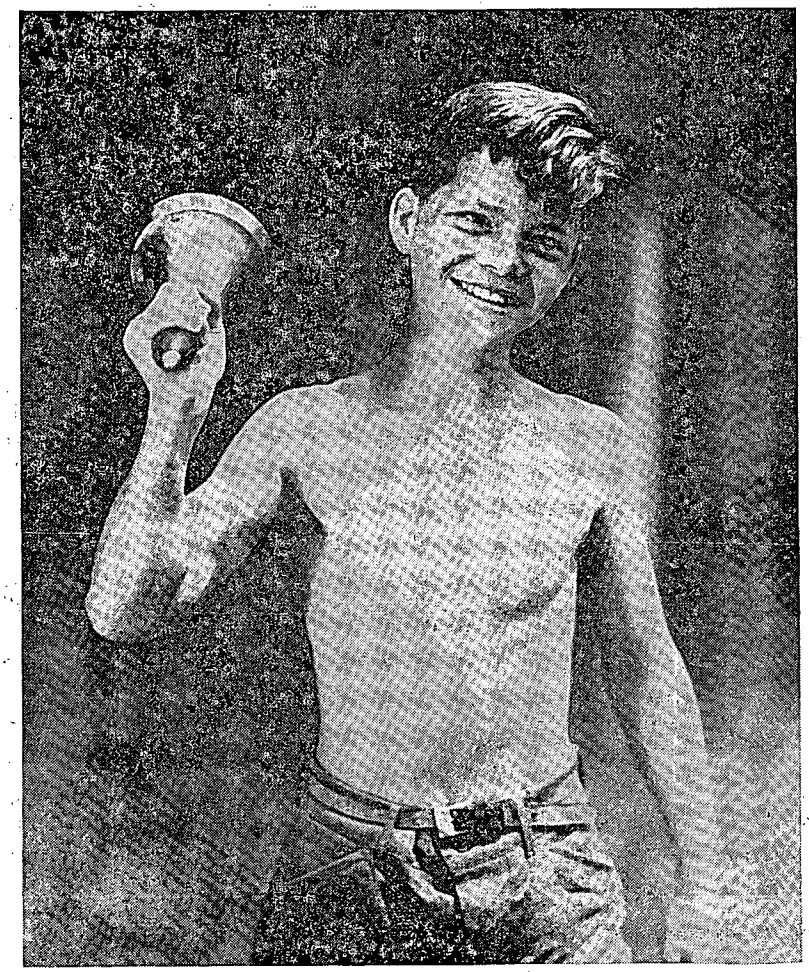

THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME

Vacations may not be like this for all children in America, but during the past three decades the steady growth—until the intervention of wartime difficulties—of summer camps for children of all economic groups has made it possible to bring at least a few weeks of such delights to more and more children every year.

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VOL. LXXX NO. 5

SURVEY Midmonthly

MAY 1944

Journal of Social Work

Published by Survey Associates

The Summer Camp Today and Tomorrow

The president of George Williams College and coordinator of training for the United Service Organizations discusses recent developments in camping theory.

HEDLEY S. DIMOCK

THE flexibility of the summer camp is being relentlessly put to the test in the crucible of war. The severe test of an agency's vitality and adaptability is not to be found in its ability to survive nor even to function effectively through the critical years. It is in its capacity to develop patterns of behavior during a crisis that are consonant with the expected trends and needs of tomorrow.

In its half century of history in America the summer camp has fully demonstrated its flexibility and capacity for creative adaptation. A glance through an historic telescope at the growth of camping reveals three stages in its development. These may be dubbed roughly: the recreational stage; the educational stage; the socially oriented and responsible stage. Since what is to come in the life of an agency as in a human organism grows out of what it has been and now is, we may get future perspective by taking a quick mental sweep over this past and making a swift scrutiny of the present.

From Nature to Education

In the beginning, camping experience was primarily recreational in purpose and content. The emphasis was on rugged outdoor experience, the recapturing of the pioneer's spirit and mode of life, the renewal of contact with nature. Though the health, character, and social adjustment of the camper were not considered unimportant, they were taken for granted as inevitable concomitants of an adventurous experience in nature's wonderland. Character came automatically as by contagion in those days rather than by a full understanding of and attempt to control the conditions essential for its development.

With the Twenties came the transition to the educational stage of camping. The social and educational sciences were expanding rapidly and the camp leaders were in the midst of this fast flowing educational current. The literature on camping, which grew in volume, was flavored with education, psychology, and the other social sciences.

These were years when critical appraisal was in the air, nothing was too sacred to be exempt from debunking. The "Mencken manner" was in its heyday and Walter Lippmann's "acids of modernity" were eating their way through the custom built walls of many institutions, including the summer camp.

Students of health created a furore among camp leaders by investigations that disclosed that the longer the child stayed in a summer camp the more likely he was to get sick. Others, armed with character and personality tests and rating scales, brought similar disillusionment about the character values of camping. Health, character, and personality "by contagion" retreated, forever (we hope) and the camp became deliberately and systematically educational in purpose, program, method, and leadership.

The depression accelerated the development of a new social consciousness and sense of responsibility in the camping movement. This was evidenced in several ways, a few of which should be indicated here because they will long be valid and should not be forgotten now or soon left behind.

Coming of Age

The effort to cast educational insights and procedures into a systematic form by the formulation of camp standards was a sign that the summer camp was "coming of age" socially. This interest in "setting standards for the summer camp" characterized the camping movement from 1935 until the war came to America. The quest for standards meant that camp agencies and directors were no longer willing to permit the fact that camps were immune from public scrutiny to give them immunity from social obligation. At its deepest level this attempt to embody approved standards in camping meant that camping was divesting itself of the swaddling clothes of an infancy marked by random movements and individualism, and was donning the clothes of a socially mature educational organism characterized by interdependence, collective planning, and a high degree of social obligation, responsibility, and accountability.

The concept of community planning for camping also emerged in this period. Back in 1935, Charles Hendry made a

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statement that sounded almost like a voice crying in the wilderness:

"Social planning in terms of the camping needs of whole communities obviously has been largely crowded out of the picture. Camping, to an extent that places it in a class by itself, particularly in its private expression, has been a law unto itself. In few areas have the privileges of our *laissez faire* economy been more freely enjoyed. Planning has not been the fashion in our American economy. In private camping, as in private business, in organization camping, as among character-building agencies, competition, rugged and ragged, has been an embarrassing element."

Spearheaded by camping associations and councils of social agencies there developed a serious attempt to think of the camping needs of all the people in the community—of every age, sex, economic and cultural background—and of how resources might be secured and utilized to meet these needs. As fascism marched rampantly in other parts of the world, the concept of democracy and its significance for camping took on both a new and more urgent meaning. The democratic method formerly conceived of chiefly as an effective educational procedure was now viewed in relation to the democratic ideal which implies a social philosophy, a social way of life, and a social organization. All this demanded a recasting of the objectives, the program and method, the leadership and the organization of the summer camp.

The War Period

Then came the war. While some camps were concerned with their security, there was no general rush with possessions to the cyclone cellar until the storm had passed. Scurrying around there was aplenty—but in the interests of obtaining supplies, transportation, equipment, counselors, and other staff personnel in order to maintain and extend the benefits of camping, declared by War Manpower Commissioner Paul McNutt "valuable enough in peacetime but in wartime a Godsend."

The summer camp as a living organism cannot be put in cold storage and saved for the future. It must be used to be kept alive. Moreover, the present experience of the camp represents not only an outgrowth of the past but also the future in the making. If we can discern the basic adaptations or trends of the camp in wartime we may secure some notions of the shape of things to come. Two current developments, at least, are worthy of being singled out because of the promise and significance they possess for the future.

It seems to have taken a war to give a worthy status to *work* as an indispensable aspect of experience for the camper. This is one of the most conspicuous and perhaps the most consequential of the wartime contributions to camping. Farm camps, harvest camps, reforestation projects, and other work and camp projects have sprung up like mushrooms in the past three years. It is to be hoped that they will be longer lived than this specimen of natural life.

Many leaders in the camping movement are asserting that now and in the future the only justification for an older boy or girl to be in a summer camp for longer than a short vacation period, will be that he or she may do some useful work. Even the private camps are not and should not be immune from the effect of this trend. The significance of work is not limited to its social worth, great as that may be. It is an inescapable necessity of education for social responsibility.

The carrying of responsibility is also a prerequisite to the full emancipation and achievement of maturity in personality on the part of youth. The adolescent cannot become fully adult until he becomes identified with adult society by doing some of its real work. The simulated responsibilities often offered by adults are no substitute for real work and genuine responsibility. An adult is one who, among other things, participates responsibly in society.

The wartime camp has also learned that "if the mountain will not come to Mohammed then Mohammed should go to the mountain." In concrete terms, this means that in order to come within the reach of the persons who need it—war workers, their families and children—camping has become more mobile, accessible, and extensive. Day camps have had a tremendous growth. Camping facilities, once reserved for distant and secluded sites "far from the madding crowd," have been improvised and provided within easy reach of communities.

This extension and mobility of the wartime camp has taught us a greatly needed lesson. There used to be a tendency to think of camp as a definite place with a certain kind of site and equipment. It has now become forcefully apparent that camping is not a place but a kind of experience, and that unless the "kingdom of camping is within people" it is not really a kingdom but an institution. The camps, having long preached the gospel of resourcefulness, pioneering, and flexibility, under the pressure of necessity are learning to demonstrate that gospel in practice.

In attempting to assay what lies ahead for camping, one craves the power "to dip into the future far as human eye could see." Such a power is not altogether out of reach, for basic trends can be detected through historical processes.

From a down-to-earth point of view five emphases or developments seem to be desirable and possible. These may be viewed as the growing points of camping. Some of them in the achievement may actually be accompanied by growing pains.

Future Prospects

1. *A marked extension of camping may be facilitated by the great stores of excess military and other government equipment at the end of the war.*

It is conceivable that the army will have no further need of large quantities of beds, jeeps, tents, Quonset huts, trailers, and similar equipment. Though public agencies will probably have first claim upon such equipment, a collective approach of the camping interests to government authorities might not be unrewarding. Much of this equipment could lend itself to caravan and mobile types of camping.

The population of the nation has been shaken up, uprooted, and redistributed throughout America. It can be expected that mobility, whether good or evil, will be a pervasive social characteristic in the decades to come. It is doubtful if camping can or should escape its influence. At any rate, it is not too precarious a prediction to suggest that camping will not be so much the captive of a particular location as it has been in the past.

The question of the economic base prerequisite to a widespread extension of camping will of course be an important if not decisive issue. But the economic possibilities are enormous if intelligence and social mindedness guide the economic policies of the nation. For example, think what it would mean in the spread of recreational opportunities if the national income were pegged at 120 billion dollars, practically twice what it was in the depression era.

2. *Camping as a part of the total educational experience of the American child and youth may not be far beyond the horizon.*

The American Youth Commission in its final report, "Youth and the Future," strongly commended an educational combination of school, work, camp. During wartime, the schools are becoming more flexible in their schedules. Some schools are giving credit for work experience. Still greater flexibility may be expected with the possible continuation of education by millions of discharged servicemen.

This embodiment of camp experience in education will be something quite different from the traditional type of camp. It calls for a new blend or synthesis of

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outdoor education (camping), work experience, and school education. The experience of the Civilian Conservation Corps, of wartime harvest and work camps, and of the Civilian Public Service camps should be drawn upon and utilized in planning for the future. If there is to be uniform national service for youth in the postwar period, some such plan as this would be thoroughly in harmony with the democratic way of life.

3. *Community planning for camping should become an inevitable corollary of the foregoing developments.*

It is difficult to foresee from the vantage point of the present what the impact of wartime planning will be on postwar planning in recreation and social welfare. What is to come will be partly dependent on mood and emotional climate, which are well nigh unpredictable. Yet we recall that the community chest movement and other joint planning ventures which sprang up as emergency measures in the last war quickly proved their permanent validity. During the present war, joint planning is immeasurably more extensive and inclusive than in the last war, and it is not unlikely that much of it will continue, whatever the complexion of government, for years to come.

The renewal of effort to embody standards in camping may well be part of this larger expression of joint planning. It is not likely that these standards will be applied by an accrediting agency, though there are some camp leaders who believe this may be the only way to bring substandard camps into line with approved practices. Social planning agencies in the community may perform the function of spreading accepted standards, but the initiative and propulsion for better standards should come from the camp agencies and directors themselves.

The private camp presents a somewhat different picture. It has difficulty in escaping the label of "commercial" and of securing status as an "educational" agency. Yet there is a simple way in which the private camp may become an educational agency, both legally and in purpose. It may form a board of directors and become incorporated as a nonprofit agency, in the same way as other educational or social agencies. Whether the private camp can long continue to "have its cake and eat it too" is questionable.

4. *Camping will need to become increasingly sensitive to the wholeness of community life.*

As a society we seem to be moving toward greater solidarity and cohesiveness. The multiplicity of tensions that now beset us may be the symptoms—the growing pains—of a new wholeness that is emerging from diversity and heterogeneity. The uprooting and redistribution of millions of people by the armed services and industry are factors in this acceleration of tensions. Perhaps, basically, they mean for America what we hope the tension among nations means for the world—that we are on the threshold of new and larger unities of social life.

Ruth Nichols for the Big Brother Movement

Camping may some day become a part of the total educational experience of every child

These larger social unities will include members of both sexes and all economic, nationality, religious, and racial groups.

The implications for camping of this quest for greater community inclusiveness and wholesomeness may mean: more emphases on families and less on individuals; more coeducational camping; more interracial camping. Camps should not ignore or violate community patterns just because it has long been camp practice to separate and segregate campers by sex, religion, race, cultural, or economic background.

5. *Camping should help to prepare persons for postwar society.*

There are many angles to camp responsibility and opportunity in educating persons for the postwar world.

Basically, camps can help children and youth keep on an even keel in the midst of an intense emotional atmosphere which emphasizes and glorifies aggression, hostility, physical daring, destructiveness, and even hate—characteristics that in peacetime are socially disapproved and deliberately discouraged. With this sudden reversal of values, we should not be surprised to find these qualities reflected in the behavior of adolescents today. Yet it is a factor that is frequently overlooked in discussions of juvenile delinquency.

Our children and youth represent our hostages to the future. To them will fall the task of putting together the pieces of a shattered world. They cannot play this role unless they develop patterns of cooperative, sympathetic, tolerant, kindly, and constructive behavior.

The Job Ahead

An immediate responsibility for the camp is the preparation of children and young people for the return of our servicemen, especially the wounded and disabled. The disabled men of the last war did not come much into public attention. Many Americans were aware of them only as crippled pencil-sellers on streetcorners. During and after this war many thousands of handicapped men, blind, deafened, crippled, or disfigured, will be returned to the normal pursuits of living. We must learn to regard them as normal persons.

The summer camp should include in its staff one or more of these discharged servicemen. They can serve as group counselors, or instructors in crafts, dramatics, woodcraft, and other activities. Through such work, their personality may find expression, leading to their acceptance and recognition as independent and self-reliant individuals.

When the wild fury now sweeping the world shall have passed away; when the winds of hatred, bitterness and revenge now being generated shall have spent their force; when reason and good will are restored once more to the minds of men and the seats of government, then precious indeed will be those agencies that have helped individuals keep emotionally stable; that have helped to keep alive the basic values of our civilian culture; that have helped to keep democracy nourished at its roots. In the months and years ahead, these responsibilities should represent the job and the glory of the summer camp.

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A Central Camping Service

IDA OPPENHEIMER

How one agency carries on the pre-camping activities of several camps, described by the director of New York's Jewish Vacation Association.

SINCE well before Christmas, applications have been trickling into the camp application bureau administered by the Jewish Vacation Association. At the time this is written, they have become a steady stream; soon they will be approaching the flood stage.

There is nothing unique about these requests. In large and small cities throughout the country the same thing is happening, for camping has become an accepted part of the American child's way of life. What is unique is an agency which centralizes camp information, intake, medical examinations, and scholarships, and gives guidance in planning the camping service for the Jewish children of the community.

Begun in 1926 by agencies concerned with camping, "to form a permanent organization for coordinating summer camp activities," the Jewish Vacation Association is now entering its nineteenth year. In that time it has grown from a little clearing bureau at a desk in an East Side settlement to a communitywide coordinating agency with functions which include:

1. Serving as the camp department for three large Jewish casework agencies, and handling all of their camp placements.
2. Conducting a camp application bureau to which any Jewish agency, or any persons not identified with any social agency, may turn for assistance in placing children in camps.
3. Acting as consultant on camp planning and intake for eleven camps with a total capacity of nearly 4,000 persons. Intake for seven of these is completely centralized through the headquarters of the association.
4. Maintaining cooperative relationships with a large number of other camps to which referrals are made in accordance with the needs and interests of the applicants.
5. Collecting information about the needs of each camp applicant, including his economic status.
6. Giving each candidate referred to a camp a medical examination.

Agency Referrals

Prospective campers are considered on a casework basis with the social worker of the referring agency. No action is taken, however, until the family itself makes an application. This leaves the final decision with the family and puts the child's well-being up to those whose responsibility it is. The information submitted by the social worker helps toward the best possible placement for the child within the limitations of existing facilities. The family's participation lays a sound basis for continuity of understanding.

After the child is found eligible for camping, he is interviewed by the intake worker of the camp to which he has been referred. She finds out what he is like, what he expects from camp, whether he is ready for the experience, whether he and his mother have any fears of the strange new place to which he is going. One mother, for example, although she said she wanted her boy to go to camp, seemed to be doing her best to discourage him. A few questions revealed that she had heard "that camps had no sidewalks, and what did they walk on, then?" Such fears are easily handled. Once eased, a confidence between the camp and parent is established.

Community Referrals

For years the Jewish population of New York had been steadily moving out of the crowded areas of its original concentration. Some way had to be found to reach the children in these outlying sections and offer them an opportunity to share in the community's camp services. Several years of experimentation on the part of the camp application bureau has resulted in a "mail order" procedure. Letters, telephone calls, personal requests come in to the central headquarters. Each person making a request receives a formal application blank. The information he returns on the blank becomes the basis for a study of his needs and resources. Names are cleared through the social service exchange and the camp clearance bureau. After the applicant has been referred to a camp, arrangements are made for an interview with the camp intake worker.

Educational work with families not identified with social agencies has been an important part of this program. It was one thing to know that the children of these families needed camping, and another to find them. Contact through parent-teacher associations, unions, temples, and other groups, was necessary in order to develop a flow of direct applications. Last year these mounted to over 3,000.

Helping parents in these groups to see that two or three weeks in camp is a perfectly feasible thing for their children, has taken tact and patience. On the one hand it was necessary to overcome the notion that a summer vacation in the country was only for rich children. One of my most poignant memories is a speech on the short term camp to a parents' association in a Bronx public school. The Yiddish whispers were quite audible, and it was most disconcerting to hear myself called "a lady who doesn't know she is talking to working people."

On the other hand, it was necessary to dissipate the idea that the service was charity. These were parents in self-supporting families who wanted to pay their own way, asked no help, and feared anything that smacked of dependence.

Fees and Scholarships

Camps have had long experience with fee charging. Policies have varied from camp to camp, both in the amount charged and in willingness to accept pay, part pay, and full scholarship cases. Today, in the camps for which the association acts as consultant, the trend is toward more uniform charges, usually around $30 for three weeks. Each case is investigated to determine need and eligibility for scholarship assistance. No one, except the worker and mother, knows what financial arrangement has been made. All the camps take children from a wide range of economic groups. Some pay in full, some in part, and some are on full scholarships.

It has taken persuasion to bring about the general adoption of this policy. Some of the camps accustomed to dealing only with children of dependent families, questioned the extension of service to those who could pay. Particularly was it necessary to emphasize that unless they served families who could pay part of the cost, some children would not go to camp because their parents wished to remain self-supporting. Last year, some of the camps that had held out for completely free service found themselves with vacant beds.

The Jewish Vacation Association has control over the administration of substantial scholarship funds, which come from three sources: Money contributed by children in private pay camps and by temple sisterhoods, lodges, and organizations of every kind whose interest has been enlisted in the camping idea; special funds from the three casework agencies; funds made available by the camps themselves.

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Every camp candidate goes through a health examination as long before departure as possible. Last year 1,823 persons (1,151 children and 672 adults) were given 3,325 examinations in a center set up especially for that purpose by a panel of nine physicians. These examinations make it possible to clear up remediable defects before camp time. A check-up just before departure is further precaution against infectious conditions.

Because the anticipation of a pleasant experience in camp puts people in a cooperative frame of mind, the examinations provide the basis for instruction to the campers and their parents about the need for an annual health check-up.

Where conditions indicate deep seated medical needs, but where there is no danger of an acute flare up, the camp vacation is not interfered with—in fact it is often encouraged as an opportunity for building up. The association sends the medical records to the camp. At the end of the camping period they are returned to the association with any added information found during the camper's stay. When the camper comes back to the city, a caseworker makes an appointment with him and encourages him to make his own arrangements for further medical care, if possible; if not, to go to the agency best suited to help him.

Limitations of funds and staff have unfortunately kept this part of the program in an embryonic stage. It is hoped, however, that funds will become available to keep a caseworker on a year round basis to extend this program further.

Casework Follow Up

In addition to the follow up on health problems, the association has organized a systematic plan for children whose camp experience has revealed difficulties. The response of children to camping is not the same. Some get along well with their fellow campers, excel in some activities, show leadership qualities and find their place in the group. Some become interested in activities which may be quite new to them. They include the child who is particularly responsive to colors and loves to work with them; the child who "discovers" nature and wants to know so much more than three weeks can give him; the musical child. Others do not fare so well. They are difficult to manage. They get moody, refuse to participate in the program, and in other ways show they are not integrated into group membership.

Reports on problems are relayed to the association's city office. If the child is known to a social agency, the report is turned over to the social worker who knows him. If, however, he has no agency affiliation, his record is sent back to the camp intake worker who becomes a referral worker. The intake worker makes an appointment with the mother and child to discuss the camp report and suggest a community resource which may meet the child's need.

Another type of follow up is being planned this spring. A series of parents' meetings will be held, at which camp pictures will be shown to acquaint parents with the life their children lead while on vacation.

Community Planning

Because of the strategic position the vacation association has achieved through the development of these services, it has been able to assist in guiding the growth of a summer program for a large part of the Jewish population of New York. The association can call attention to new needs, as well as to unnecessary programs. It can encourage volunteer societies, organized originally to provide direct relief, to devote their energies and resources to camping.

In the last three years, two new camps have stemmed from such groups. One takes children from Queens and Nassau Counties, until recently completely unserved; and the other, which is opening this year, will serve seven- and eight-year-olds.

Another achievement is the reorganization of the program at a camp for crippled children, to provide sound educational content, enabling children—though handicapped—to function in as normal a way as possible. Still another is the replanning of two camps which formerly had been trying to serve all the members of the family, and consequently were housing children from two to eighteen under one roof. Today, the five- to seven-year-olds remain—the others are arranged for elsewhere. In one of these camps, part of a nursery school staff now goes to the country to carry on its program outdoors.

Besides offering specific services, the Jewish Vacation Association tries to channel constructively the impulse of those who wish to provide new facilities. This is not always easy—especially when a group with the necessary funds comes along with a preconceived idea.

One of the association's functions is to help find the right child for the camp as well as the right camp for the child. The shy, quiet twelve-year-old who has always had to mother her little brothers and sisters might find relaxation in a camp for adolescents where she, for once, is the youngest; the growing girl who yet is not grown up enough, might find added maturity as the oldest in a camp; the child going away for the first time needs a small camp where he can easily make his way in the group; the spoiled darling, tied to his mother's apron strings and constantly being told how wonderful he is, until he is almost a bully, has to find his way among his peers in the large camp where physical prowess counts.

Obvious Values

It is obvious that centralization saves endless duplication of effort; limits the need for shopping around; establishes uniform procedures; affects standards of intake both in the city and in camp. There are other advantages, too. Centralization gives to camps the continuity inherent in a year-round address, telephone number and office personnel. It provides office space for their workers. It keeps their boards in touch with developments in the field. A centralized camping service also gives to the parents of children and to adult campers a place to turn when difficult problems arise. Often these have nothing to do with camp, but at the camp office there is someone who understands, someone to talk to.

All of these services under one roof and one administration have obvious financial advantages. The staff last year consisted of a director and an assistant who acts as chief registrar; six assistant registrars who are on the staff for three or four months of the year; a case consultant for three months; a nurse for four months; a clinic assistant; a bookkeeper; a telephone operator; an information secretary; four stenographers; a director of the camp application bureau and three assistant clerks; a part time chauffeur. Some of these workers were on loan from cooperating agencies, but all were under the central administration.

The association as a constituent member of the New York Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies gets part of its operating budget from that source.

The social agencies which are served in a major capacity pay two thirds of the actual cost—the balance comes from the federation's grant. New needs to be met on an experimental basis are also provided for out of the general grant. If experiments prove of lasting value, permanent financing is sought. Occasionally foundations have financed such experiments until they were incorporated in the regular budget.

All of these mechanical advantages add to the efficiency of the service and save time for the prospective camper. They are, however, of real significance only as they increase the number of children who can go to camp, and enrich the experience for those who enjoy it.

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Care for Migrants' Children

MEBANE HUNT MARTENSEN

A field representative, Committee on Child Care, New York State War Council, tells of the provision of day nurseries in farm labor camps.

IN THE summer of 1943, the federal government for the first time in New York State assumed a measure of responsibility for the children of migrant workers, whose parents were brought from the South and elsewhere to help harvest, can, and dehydrate the food crops. There are no available statistics to show the child population in the 400 migrant labor camps in the state last summer, nor the proportion of mothers employed. The provision of centers in seven camps to care for 167 children was a small beginning, but it was a beginning. There is reason to hope that this year the federal government, the state, and the local communities will expand the program. It seems certain that the problem will exceed that of 1943.

A description of some of the camps, and of the child care centers, will indicate the range and urgency of the need.

In one town there was a migrant labor trailer camp operated by the Federal Public Housing Authority where white families from the mountains of Kentucky were housed. The manager said that children were often locked in the trailers all day, and others were left to roam the camp with no supervision whatever. In some cases, six or seven-year-olds were left all day long with the entire responsibility of one or more babies. The manager had tried to make a playground in the orchard with a rope swing and a load of sand. However, one four-year-old tore the swing apart, and two younger children scattered the sand.

In describing the situation, the manager said, "Jimmy, age two, runs around all day without any clothing. Most of the children are exceedingly dirty, with matted hair and ragged garments. There is constant friction and discontent among the children, with much noise and confusion. They are left to run wild all over the project."

In a privately operated camp composed of a long row of one room shacks, one hot summer afternoon I found fifteen small children huddled together in the broiling sun on a small stoop. Several had running sores and many others sore eyes. When asked whether they ever took naps, one little girl answered, "We don't. We're too big—'cept the babies—they fall asleep some time." The children ranged in age from one to seven years. A mother nearby, who was doing her washing, was the only adult around. She would occasionally yell something to the children. Flies were thick and there was a pool of stagnant water a few feet away.

In a camp where Negro families from North Carolina were living in dilapidated shacks, I saw a small boy in a doorway—a baby in his arms. He looked very tired and when I asked why he didn't join the other children who were playing, he replied, "My Mammy told me to hold this baby all day long."

Conditions in the Camps

Migrant labor, where family units are employed, is usually recruited by the local growers and canners, sometimes with and sometimes without the help of the U. S. Employment Service. In the only New York camp where the Federal Public Housing Authority provides housing facilities for migrant families employed in agriculture, it has no control over arrangements between the employers and the laborers. The government merely provides decent housing conditions in place of the woefully inadequate housing usually furnished by employers.

At the present time, there are few laws in New York State governing the importation of farm labor. These workers are not covered by the hours law or the minimum wage law. Migrant workers often accuse employers of not living up to their promises about wages, employment, transportation, and so on. However, they never have anything in writing to substantiate their accusations.

A number of the privately run migrant camps are made up of tiny shacks, with whole families crowded into one room, often into one bed. On a visit to such a camp, I saw a one-room shack where a mother and her five children slept in one bed. The woman explained, "We have to sleep crossways so we won't roll off and it gets awful hot sometimes." Cooking is usually done in an unscreened shack with flies swarming over the food.

On the other hand, New York's one federal trailer camp is clean and well kept. Garbage is properly handled. Complete screening protects the trailers from flies. Each family has an individual trailer, with comfortable furniture, heating and cooking stoves, sink, running water, screen doors, and so on. Each trailer can be converted into two private rooms by folding doors.

But improved housing conditions are not enough. The workers and their families present many health and social problems to the community. The children often come from substandard southern schools. Many have never attended school. It is difficult for the local communities to assimilate such a group of retarded children. In one village, the head of the school system said that the situation was so unmanageable that at one time last spring he had to send the children back to camp, telling them not to attend school. Later, he was very helpful in setting up a one-room school in camp. But perhaps the most pressing problem is to provide care for young children and babies, left virtually alone while their parents work in the fields or the canneries.

A little carpentry and more ingenuity converted the shed in the background to a fine nursery

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In some camps staff arrived before facilities, and mothers helped as volunteer aides

It would often be difficult or impossible for the growers and canners to plan or finance adequate child care programs or proper housing for the migrant workers without some outside aid.

The Nurseries Open

The seven nurseries maintained last summer were made possible by federal funds secured under the Lanham act. They were operated by the Home Missions Council of North America. This agency, which represents twenty-five Protestant denominations, long has been the outstanding national group concerned with the welfare of migrant workers and their families. On a very limited budget it has pioneered in operating child care programs for them. The application for federal funds was made with the help of the State Child Care Committee of the New York State War Council and the State Department of Social Welfare. The State Child Care Committee helped local war councils organize child care committees to accept responsibility for the children of migrant workers. The State Department of Health, through its supervision of the camps, helped raise health standards.

The Federal Works Agency approved the application for a Lanham grant to cover half the operating costs for centers for children under ten years of age in six migrant labor camps as summer projects, and for a longer period at a seventh camp where the migrant workers were employed in canning and dehydrating plants. Contributions from local and state committees, the Home Missions Council, the employers, and small weekly fees paid by the parents provided the balance of the operating costs.

At one camp, the early days of the child care center were particularly revealing. The morning the center opened, a two-year-old who thought he had to bring his own breakfast, came carrying a cold cob of corn, a tomato, three dried prunes and a bottle of beer. While having a toothbrush drill that day, one little boy said to another, "We don't dare brush our teeth every day — we might wear out the brushes." Many of the children had never seen toothbrushes before.

The centers provided complete medical examinations and routine nursing service through the cooperation of local, state, and federal health agencies. At the first health clinic in one camp, an eight-year-old insisted upon finishing her cigarette before she went in to see the doctor. Another little girl said she didn't want "a woman," she wanted a doctor. However, she was so won over by this doctor that she not only persuaded several fearful children to attend the clinic, but after a few visits she agreed to go to the hospital for a much needed operation.

After one child care center had been running for about six weeks, there was evidence of a changed atmosphere throughout the camp. The children seemed happy and busy. Little Jimmy, who had refused to wear any clothes, was all smiles and dimples over a red sun suit. Instead of crying every day, as he had done at first, he had grown to love the nursery. Another little boy was so entranced with the pink flannel nightgown provided for his naps that he was very reluctant to take it off. At home, he always slept in his clothes.

New Experiences

There was hardly a toy in the camp where another center opened. As the playthings, dishes, and furniture were being unpacked, the children gathered around eagerly to look at the "pretties," as they called them. They soon developed a protective attitude toward these treasures. When they found toys out on the grounds they returned them to the center, trying to mend those that were broken. When setting the table for lunch, one little girl asked what the chairs were for. When told, she replied that at home they always stood up when they ate.

The children at the centers sometimes included babies only a few months old, cared for in separate rooms by special workers. Most of the centers were open twelve hours each day, six days a week. The mothers brought the children to the center before they went off to work in the morning and the children were given a hot breakfast, mid-morning fruit juices, hot lunch, and an afternoon snack. The program included health inspection on

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arrival, training in health habits, free play, organized play with story hour, rhythms, and games, naps and rest periods, out-of-door play, and excursions.

The programs were varied to suit the different age groups. The babies' routine included daily baths. The mothers were given helpful instructions in infant feeding and care and were helped to arrange to come back to the center regularly during the day to nurse the breast-fed babies. Children attending school joined the younger ones for lunch.

The child care centers opened at 6 A.M. and stayed open until 6 P.M., when the women returned from the fields or canning factories. The mothers were welcomed by rested happy children with clean hands and faces and freshly brushed hair.

Six of the centers were operated in the camps, the seventh a very short distance away. Some of the personnel were housed in the camps, some nearby.

Some Results

It is difficult to evaluate the results of such a program. Staff members felt that, even in the limited time, there was marked physical improvement and that many sound health habits were established. They thought the children made real gains in their ability to play happily, in groups and alone. In a very few cases, they could see some carry-over of new standards from the centers to the homes.

There was also a modification in the attitude of some communities toward the migrant workers after outside agencies began to interest themselves in the care of the children.

Formerly the communities' main concern was self-protection from the migrants. Gradually this changed to an interest in the welfare of the workers and their families as local, county, and state committees helped plan constructive steps on their behalf. The communities often responded wholeheartedly by giving and lending necessary equipment, by furnishing food and clothing, and by rendering valuable volunteer service.

Another significant change of attitude was on the part of the mothers in the migrant camps. Many children who used to be taken into the fields all day were left at the centers. Several mothers said that they would return this summer if the nurseries were to be operated again.

The growers and canners expressed their appreciation of the centers and backed their words with financial support. All these employers have requested that child care centers be operated again this summer.

The employer at the trailer camp agreed to put all mothers who work in the canning or dehydrating plants on the day shift so that their children could be cared for in the center. He also agreed to make a weekly contribution to help finance the project.

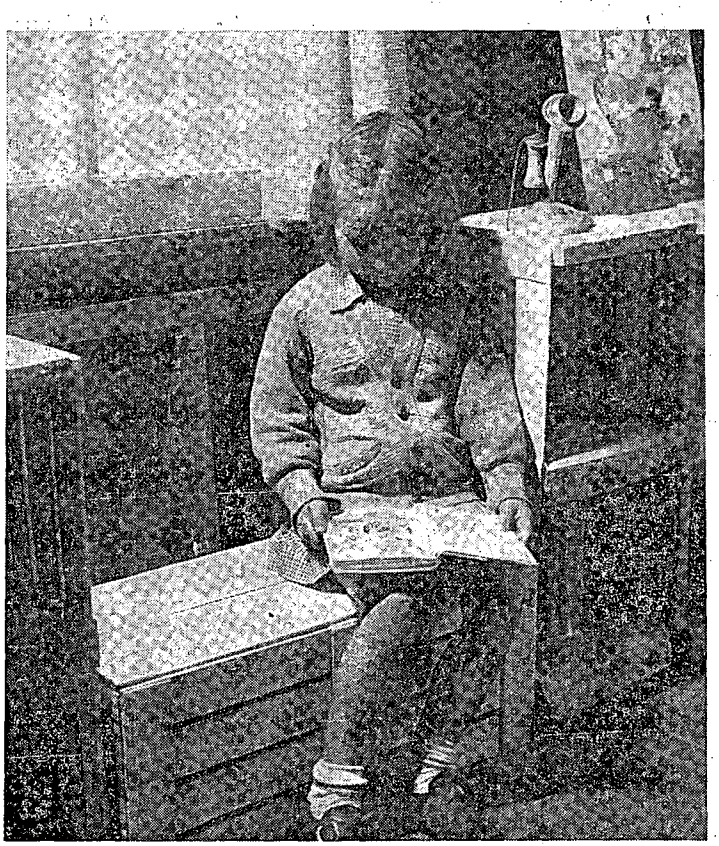
The housing manager at the federal trailer camp said that after the center opened he could scarcely believe he was in the same place, it was so peaceful. In this camp the Federal Public Housing Authority gave complete cooperation, providing expandable trailers for the nursery, putting hot water into the unit where the children's meals were cooked and served, and donating toys.

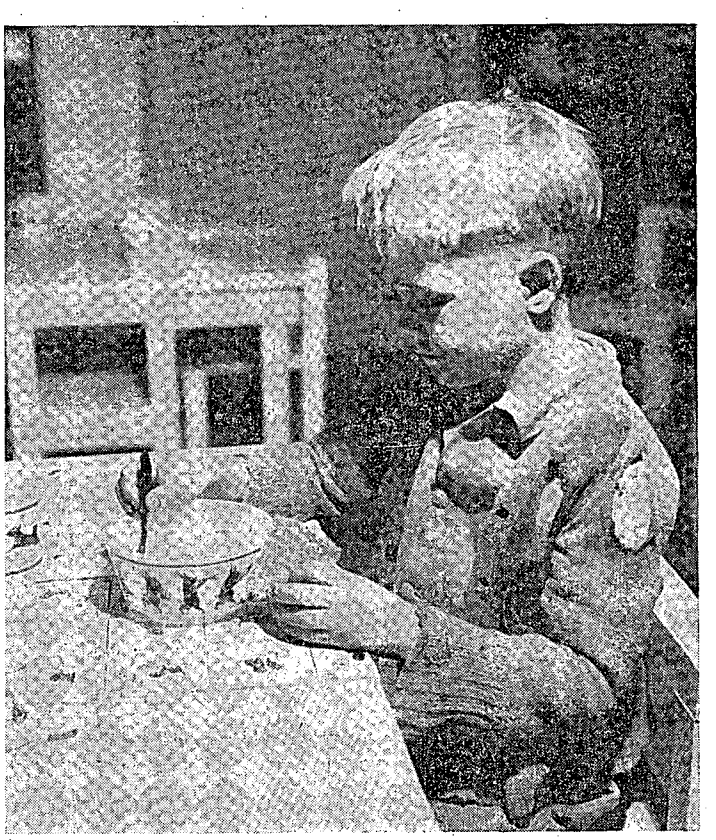
The most enthusiastic response of all came from the children. Their satisfaction in the clean, happy, orderly existence at the centers was very touching.

The work done last summer was but a drop in the bucket in relation to the need. But it is significant that a start was made and that the federal government and the local communities have accepted some responsibility for the neglected children of the migrant workers.

As this goes to press, representatives from the State Committee on Child Care and the Home Missions Council are in the process of making applications for eighteen child care centers to serve thirty migrant labor camps this summer. It has been estimated that these centers will care for a total of some 500 children.

Other states, interested in what was done last year in New York State, are requesting help in establishing similar services. Perhaps this is the beginning of a real movement towards the assumption of responsibility for the living conditions of agricultural migrants, who constitute a long neglected but important segment of the country's labor force.





Discarded crates were transformed into furniture attractive enough to hold its own among the few bright new supplies

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Berks County's Veterans

JAMES B. BAMFORD

The secretary of the community chest in Reading, Pa., portrays the stirrings in his county toward planning for returned servicemen.

IN THAT indefinite time ahead, to which we all wish Godspeed, Berks County, (Reading) Pa., will be host to about 22,000 brand new veterans.

Our lieutenant general, our hundreds of commissioned officers, and our thousands of enlisted men and women will come home, most of them to stay. We will give them rousing and sincere welcomes. Arriving trains will pull into packed stations, flags will fly, sirens and whistles will blow, envious boy scouts will try to hold back nearly hysterical crowds. And in kitchen after kitchen, Berks County's finest art, cooking, will flourish.

We will be happy again.

But along with the happiness, there will be sadness. Some of the boys will never come home. Some of them will not come *marching* home. Many who do will be strangely restless.

"Ach, if the boy would only stop running out every night, he wouldn't be so jumpy," a nerveless middle-aged dairy farmer may say, weeks later.

"I thought about it all those months behind the barbed wire in Germany," an ex-tail gunner may comment. "I decided I'd be a machinist. But they say they don't need machinists, now."

"All Jack wants is to go beer drinking every night, and we can't afford it with little Jackie needing these vitamins," a young mother may complain. "I guess," Jack may snap, "the honeymoon we never had is over."

In the hosiery mills, the foundries, and the department stores there will be delighted recognitions, and a slap on the back from the foreman, or the old man himself.

"Your job's waiting for you, my boy."

"Thanks, and I'll sure need it. I'll be in in a couple of days. I've got . . . things to do."

Guests and Hosts

These men, rightfully, will be our guests, all 22,000 of them. They will have sacrificed some of the best years of their lives. Whether they spent their service years in a foxhole, a Washington swivel chair, or just one mile away at our militarized municipal airport, those years will be gone. Some of them will have been through an unimaginable hell, and they will not want to discuss it. No matter how well we think they look in their uniforms, they will be sick and tired of them, and all that they symbolize in regimentation.

They will take the appellation "hero" lightly, but having heard it applied to them many times, they may think of it if they stand for hours in some line, waiting for the wheels of free enterprise or government to get around to them.

In Berks County, one in every four of our male labor force will have experienced the direct impact of military service. Allowing one dependent for each, there will be some 44,000 persons to whom the other 197,000 individuals in the population will owe a debt of gratitude.

What kind of hosts will we who are among the 197,000 be?

Already we have made a tentative start in Berks County toward finding more than merely adequate answers to these questions. We have organized a fully representative Veterans Advisory Committee, with responsibility for planning coordination and public education.

Our committee has been carefully chosen. We are afraid of this job. We are not looking forward to it with the gay self-confidence with which we like to approach community tasks.

The committee's chairman is the mayor of Reading. Its secretary is the secretary of the Council of Social Agencies. Its members include the district representative of the State Rehabilitation Bureau; the manager of the Reading office of the U. S. Employment Service; representatives of a draft board, the American Red Cross, veterans organizations, organized labor, the city's industrial development council; recreation leaders; members of the legal and medical profession. It will have at its disposal the advisory services of a psychiatrist, and the full resources of the Council of Social Agencies.

At its first meeting this committee held a four-hour roundtable discussion on plans of the War Manpower Commission and its coordinated groups. Our congressman was present, and commented that everyone in Washington had an idea as to what should be done to help the soldiers when they come back. The functions of the state employment office, veterans administration, state rehabilitation bureau, state department of public assistance, selective service reemployment committees, the Red Cross, and the several veterans organizations were reviewed. The question of veterans civil service employment opportunities also came in for consideration.

The committee tried to gain some conception of the task ahead by examining the experiences of the 800 discharged Berks County men who have already come back. The examination was not too fruitful. Right now, there are jobs available and our industries are willingly employing veterans. The difficult problem of seniority, with its attendant question of equality between men and women, has not been raised yet. These veterans have had some money. They have had mustering out pay, and many of them are eligible for unemployment compensation. Most important, they have had no economic fear. There has not been the terrific pressure to grab a job, before the jobs disappear. So far, few of the permanently disabled have come home.

We have also examined the second available clue to solutions for the task ahead; our unfruitful experience after World War I. Berks County not only had about one third as many men in the service then, but they served for a shorter time, and a far smaller proportion of them saw active service with all its attendant strain.

Throughout the nation, despite the fact that the problem was much smaller, the solution was undistilled pink eyewash. [See "When Last the Boys Came Back," by Nathan Katz, *Survey Graphic*, December 1943.] Everyone determinedly saw a rosy hue everywhere he looked. "Hands off" was the national byword. England took more action, but also failed. There, careful plans for a gradual return of the armed forces to civilian life, with the assurance of a job being requisite to discharge, crumbled under the pressure of strikes among the troops who were dissatisfied with the slowness of the process, and strikes in industry against layoffs to make room for the returning soldiers.

A Small Beginning

Out of this examination of past experience one thing stood out as applicable to the here and now. Already, in Berks County, it is apparent that returning veterans are being confused by too many offers for help. Consequently, the committee is issuing a brief statement, to be widely distributed, which will direct veterans to resources:

If you want your old job back, and experience any difficulty, ask the aid of your original draft board's reemployment committee.

If you want a different job, or want train-

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ing or education which will fit you for a new job, confer with the U. S. Employment Service.

If you want help or advice on a health or welfare problem, or need to file a claim, go to the Red Cross.

It is hoped that a similarly simple statement, kept up to date, will eliminate senseless confusion when the big rush comes.

The Berks County Council of Social Agencies, working with the committee, is sponsoring a public meeting on the care of neuropsychiatric casualties, to be addressed by the medical director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

This will be the first step in the county in what must become a broad program of public education on the attitude to take toward veterans who have suffered severe mental strain or permanent physical disability. Mental illness, thus far, has caused one third of overseas casualties; and employers, friends, and families of such veterans must have knowledge of the reality of the neuroses of war, and suggestions on the attitudes they can most helpfully take toward returning mental casualties. They will also need help in aiding in the adjustment of men who return with tragic physical disabilities.

Facing the Facts

We in Berks County are aware that two facts will cry for understanding in the days ahead.

The first of these will be that our 22,000 boys will not want to be regarded as "guests" of Berks County for any longer than a brief and happy period of homecoming. They will not want to be objects of charity or subjects for commiseration. They will want only one thing: honest jobs.

The second grim reality is that our democracy will not survive under any arbitrary division of the available good things of life between two categories of our people, veteran and non-veteran. There will be too many veterans. If we attempt such a categorical division we will either move directly toward some form of national brass hat rule, or aim straight for a second eviction of veterans from the national capitol.

In Berks County we believe that we can face these two facts without strife. But we know that we will not be facing them in a vacuum and that much of our ability to reconcile them in the interests of our veterans will be dependent on federal and national agencies whose programs and services will come into our community.

It seems to us that already these are over-complicated. And Congress is warming to the subject. We know that we can look forward to the days when national news service wires will sag with speeches, suggestions, plans, and directives. After all, a veteran is a vote.

Non-governmental national organizations, such as the National Association of Manufacturers, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the American Legion, the Disabled War Veterans, the AFL, the CIO, have made a start. Even the least voluble has declared itself "in" on the task. We understand that these groups have a legitimate concern with the welfare of the veteran, but unless their plans are coordinated at the national level, they will confuse and frustrate, instead of help us.

Having watched the tortuous course of the Reading-Berks defense council, our committee is aware that it will have to assay the various programs which will issue from the state capitol and from Washington, using the many good things that will become available, and discreetly losing in its files the directives which will be contradictory of other directives, or otherwise inapplicable to Berks County.

Blithe Promises

It also seems to us that some of the announcements of these programs promise things which they may not be able to deliver.

We have read, for example, the "Handbook for Veterans" issued by the War Manpower Commission, Region III. This handbook, to the unsophisticated veteran, may look like a blank check. The foreword, addressed to "Veterans!", tells them of the "obligation, responsibility and privilege" of the WMC to "reestablish you men and women in the Democracy for which you fought." It maintains that the WMC has the job of guiding and counseling, and "placing in congenial employment every veteran needing its service."

But nowhere does the handbook mention any personal responsibility of the veteran, other than the need for making various applications within certain periods of time. Two other quotations are interesting. Indeed, the handbook says: "Trained counselors, many of them ex-servicemen, *assume your problems* and you are assured of tactful and understanding treatment." (Italics mine.)

In regard to the U. S. Employment Service the handbook states: "Your problem is their problem, and they are fully acquainted with all possible openings and advantages for veterans. *No matter where you are located at the time of discharge, or where your home may be, the USES, through its national set-up, arranges placement in virtually any section of the country in which you would like to locate.*" (Italics mine.)

Our 22,000 veterans, here in Berks County, will read this pamphlet with interest. A dozen million veterans throughout the country will read similar pamphlets. Fortunately, they will be skeptical of this blank check. Else they, and their dependents, possibly totaling 24,000,000 to 30,000,000 of our people, might say:

"O.K., Mr. War Manpower Commission. We'll let you *assume* our *problems*. We'll take *congenial* employment *in a preferred* job with *all possible advantages for veterans,* in sunny California which is *the section of the country in which (we) would like to locate!*" (Italics mine.)

We owe a tremendous debt to our veterans. But we cannot pay it by offering them mirages in orange covered booklets.

What Is Needed

We in Berks County are well aware that without reasonably full employment in this country, our veterans, well or sick, will either dominate as heroes, or become "heroes," with scurrilous quotation marks around the word. Our 22,000 guests will run Berks County, or will linger in their status as guests, slump in their uniforms, and learn the bitter sarcasm of Ben Franklin's Poor Richard, who said, "Fish and visitors smell in three days."

Wartime full employment has demonstrated that the unemployed will work if given the opportunity. Reasonably full employment in the future can prevent World War II's veterans from becoming either a menace or an insoluble social problem. Nothing else can.

But we in Berks County also know that, working alone, we cannot promise the prosperity to our 22,000 veterans which will assure the able-bodied of a job and make possible the financing of the care due to the disabled. However, as a part of the United States, we can help to rivet that ideal to every masthead in Washington, to every flagpole in every one of our political subdivisions, and on the agenda of every corporation, trade union, and grange meeting from now on. Thus, our veterans' committee cannot retire into an ivory tower of human helpfulness. Its first responsibility is to state with utmost clarity that it will not be able to help any veteran much unless there is nationwide, courageous, and overwhelming determination to nip any developing depression in the bud.

In doing this, it will be lining itself up with many business executives, most political leaders, and all trade union and farm organization spokesmen. It will be specifying one more reason for striving for full employment.

Finally, our committee, along with all similar groups throughout the country,

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must be alert. It must be aware of changes in the situation. It must be aware of selfish opportunism on the part of individuals and organizations who will seek to dominate service to veterans. The committee will have to lead with tact and coach with consummate skill. If it does not, it will find its nose firmly planted in the mud, while a mad scramble goes on over its prostrate form for possession of the ball. A more popular ball will never have been put in play in America. For some time to come, everyone will want to carry it.

Suburbs and City Unite

WAYNE McMILLEN

How 181 suburbs joined Chicago in fund-raising, told by a School of Social Service Administration professor who organized them.

THE movement of populations and industries from great cities into adjacent suburbs has created serious problems in many areas of urban life. Until recently, very little effort has been made to counteract the effects of these movements upon the field of social work. But now, at least a half dozen of the major metropolitan centers are studying the problem and seeking a solution.

Four years ago, when Pierce Atwater became executive director of the Chicago Community Fund, the problem of urban-suburban relationships was generally believed to be an insoluble enigma. For three years he studied the situation carefully. Last year, the organization of the new Community and War Fund provided an opportunity to present some of his conclusions and his plans.

In the practical field of fund-raising, he knew that the campaigns in Chicago and in the suburban chests inevitably were carried on in competition with one another. The commuter was forced to divide his total gift between Chicago and his suburban chest. He had no basis for making that decision other than his own emotional attachments and the respective pressures of the two chests. The resultant division of loyalties was disruptive to the development of leadership both in the city and in the suburbs.

But Pierce Atwater's basic thesis was that social problems do not stop at the city's boundary lines. Chicago has many industrial suburbs where workers live or work. Some of them have well organized community chests—with reasonably well financed local agencies—but others have no chests and their social services are inadequate. It is no unusual experience to have the managers or personnel men in these suburbs call the Chicago Community Fund for help when they encounter a case of absenteeism due to some emergency in the worker's family requiring social service. In some instances the Fund can provide the answer, but it is difficult and often impossible to do so where no competent agency is serving the suburb.

The reverse situation is well represented by Winnetka. Here is a prosperous residential suburb of some 15,000 population, a few miles north of Chicago. Many of the people who live there work or have their business in the city. Yet Winnetka's well managed community chest raises about $5.25 per capita each year, and Chicago, chronically staggering under an immense burden of dependency and delinquency, with entire neighborhoods suffering from a lack of the basic amenities, has never been able to raise more than $2.25 per capita for the support of its private social services. Inevitably the question arises—what would be the result if the zeal, intelligence, and resources behind the Winnetka organization, and a dozen other suburban chests similar to it, could be combined with city leadership to work out a solution of the problems of the entire metropolitan area?

Cooperation

Pierce Atwater knew that competitive campaigning could be resolved, practically, only by a joint metropolitan effort. But his long experience had also demonstrated that success in substituting cooperation for competition at any point is always a long step forward along the road toward broad community organization and community planning to meet basic human needs. He, therefore, proposed that the new Community and War Fund take the establishment of sound cooperative relationships between the city and the suburbs as one of its major objectives.

A number of leaders in the new and enlarged fund-raising agency saw the logic of this position, including several who were prominently identified with various suburban community chests. Of special importance was the interest manifested by Lynn A. Williams, president of the Evanston Community War Chest, who quickly decided that it would be both practicable and desirable to enter into a cooperative relationship with the new Community and War Fund of metropolitan Chicago. Following a series of conferences with members of his board and with representatives of the new metropolitan war fund, Mr. Williams drew up an agreement of cooperation that was signed in the early spring of 1943 by both the Evanston War Chest and the metropolitan fund.

The major provisions of this agreement were as follows:

1. The metropolitan fund guaranteed to pay to the Evanston War Chest in 1944 a total of approximately $162,000 to meet the needs of the Evanston agencies.
2. The Evanston War Chest undertook to stage an aggressive campaign in the fall of 1943 and to turn over the entire proceeds to the metropolitan fund.
3. It was mutually agreed that duplicate solicitation would be reduced as extensively as possible through advance clearance and assignment of prospect cards. Thus, many months before the opening of the campaign, the Evanston plan was reduced to concrete terms and was made available for study by other suburban chests in the area.

Acceptance Spreads

Following the signing of the Evanston agreement, the metropolitan fund appointed a committee on suburban cooperation to work out arrangements with the other 183 suburbs in the area. Included in its membership were Mr. Williams and several other suburban leaders.

Their first step was to publish a booklet setting forth several variant forms of agreement for consideration by suburban leaders. The committee favored the Evanston plan for suburbs that had well established community chests. They believed the suburban chest should be given a guaranty equal to the approximate amount it had raised for its own local work the preceding year. The total proceeds of the suburban campaign would then be turned in at the central office. Thus these suburban chests would also be beneficiaries of the metropolitan war fund together with the Chicago Community Fund, the Evanston War Chest, the Jewish Welfare Fund, and the National War Fund; and the suburban drives would be constituent units of the campaign with the same status as the business division, the women's division, or any of the other divisions of the central campaign organization. The booklet also outlined plans of agreement for suburbs that had no organized community chest. These plans were of two types. One was for suburbs that wished to raise money for the war fund only. The other was for suburbs that might wish to combine the war fund campaign with a drive

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for the support of one or more local charities. Forms and instructions relating to incorporation and a suggested set of by-laws for a community and war chest were included. Actually, four suburbs organized new community and war chests and received considerable help from the committee in developing their plans.

The booklet was mailed to the suburban community chests and to civic leaders in the non-chest suburbs in May. It was accompanied by a letter inviting the suburban leaders to attend a discussion meeting in Chicago the latter part of the month. The purpose of this meeting, which was very well attended, was to explain the plans that had been developed, to answer questions, and to obtain suggestions from the suburban leaders.

It soon became clear that most of the suburban chests were not ready to accept the plan of complete integration of both the war fund and local chest campaigns favored by the committee on suburban cooperation. All of them desired, however, to raise money for the war fund and to combine their local drive with the war fund campaign. Most of them, therefore, settled upon a plan whereby the approximate amount raised by the local suburban chest the preceding year would constitute a "prior claim" upon the proceeds of their own local drive. In a majority of the suburbs, this plan worked out very satisfactorily.

Two Examples

The committee on suburban cooperation succeeded in signing agreements for completely integrated campaigns with only two suburbs, Evanston and Cicero. Since these two cities are very dissimilar, their campaigns provided two very different kinds of material for evaluation.

Evanston is primarily a residential city. Most of its 70,000 people derive their livelihoods from businesses or professions in Chicago. They live in Evanston because it is a city of homes, with excellent schools and churches and one of the nation's great universities. Evanston's well organized Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies enjoy the enthusiastic support of the leaders in the community. The chest and council have also been fortunate in the quality of full time professional leadership they have been able to employ over the years. As a result, Evanston has an excellent system of campaign records which, as experience proved, was the key to the development of satisfactory relationships with Chicago.

The terms of the Evanston agreement were carried out in scrupulous detail by both campaign groups. The results proved to be mutually satisfactory. The Evanston campaign produced in excess of $285,000. Thus Evanston raised almost $125,000 more than the $162,000 guaranty. Under the terms of the agreement, of course, the Evanston War Chest would have received the $162,000 guaranty even though its campaign had produced less than that amount.

The most interesting aspect of the Evanston campaign was its effort to reduce duplicate solicitation. Pierce Atwater and other leaders in Chicago had gradually come to believe that the Chicago campaign organization was strongest in its approach to corporations and to employe groups. Its coverage of individuals, however, they saw as only partially complete and only moderately effective. Evanston, in company with many other suburbs, seemed to make a more complete and a more productive solicitation of individual donors than could be hoped for in Chicago. Therefore, in an early conference, it was mutually agreed that an effort would be made to assign the prospect cards of individuals to the Evanston campaign and to assign to Chicago the cards of department stores and other Chicago corporations that had branches in Evanston. Although there are several reasons why the evidence is not complete, the results nevertheless suggest that this division was sound. Evanston leaders declare that the sums thus obtained from Chicago corporations that have Evanston outlets were far in excess of the normal expectation. There are also grounds for believing that the individual donors, assigned to Evanston, contributed more liberally than if they had been approached in Chicago or had been solicited by both campaign organizations.

Cicero, unlike residential Evanston, is a highly industrialized community. Large numbers of its 66,500 inhabitants are of foreign birth or extraction. Its social agencies are few in number and have always been inadequately financed. In an effort to remedy this situation, a number of the civic leaders in Cicero organized a community chest in January, 1943. Thus the committee on suburban cooperation found in Cicero a brand new chest that had still to try its wings.

The officers of the Cicero chest conferred several times with the committee. The committee recognized that Cicero agencies had been subsisting on starvation budgets and that many unmet needs existed. Hence, in the final agreement, they were glad to guarantee the Cicero chest for 1944 a sum several times as large as had ever been available to its agencies.

The committee's experiences in attempting to arrive at an equitable guaranty to the Cicero chest provided a striking demonstration that continuous social planning is essential wherever joint financing of services is attempted. The Chicago council of social agencies had made an illuminating survey of the social needs in Cicero in 1937. This study proved helpful to the committee, but it was an inadequate substitute for the data available in Chicago and in some of the suburbs where continuous planning and evaluation of needs and services exist.

It was recognized from the outset that because a new chest had no records, clearance of residential prospects was an impossibility. The house-to-house solicitation in Cicero, therefore, involved duplicate solicitation of many persons employed in Chicago offices and industries. But there was a careful advance clearance of industrial prospects. The general principle of allocation agreed upon was that the business division of the Chicago campaign organization should solicit those Cicero industries to which it had a natural approach or with which it had a long record of contact. In general, the plan worked well. Some errors were made, for the Cicero campaign was, after all, the first drive of a new chest, and it creaked at certain key points. There is every reason to believe that subsequent drives will operate more smoothly as the local leaders gain experience. In the meantime, more money is available in 1944 for Cicero's hard pressed agencies than ever before.

Net Results

Three accomplishments of this first year's experiment in urban-suburban cooperation are worth noting. First, the campaign was a success. The 184 suburban campaigns raised approximately $1,000,000 for the National War Fund and an additional $572,000 for the support of their own local charities—the largest sum ever raised in one drive among the 925,000 people in the suburbs of Chicago. This total, it should be noted, does not include gifts of these people made at their places of business in Chicago.

Second, the precedent for cooperation is established. All of the thirty suburban chests cooperated in raising money for the National War Fund and all but one of them signed agreements with the metropolitan fund setting forth the terms of the arrangement under which this joint venture was undertaken. In addition, forty-six smaller suburbs in which there was no organized community chest combined the war fund drive with a campaign for the support of their own permanent charities. All but three of the remaining 108 suburbs staged campaigns to raise funds for the National War Fund only. Together, the city and 181 of the 184 suburbs raised a total sum of approximately $12,000,000, a new high in fund-

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raising for philanthropic purposes in the metropolitan area.

Third, the experience has revealed the nature of some of the obstacles to be surmounted and shown the direction in which future effort should be applied.

It would be folly, of course, to assert that one year's experiment has provided a clear and complete pattern to be followed in developing improved relationships in the social welfare field in a complex metropolitan area. Doubtless this will be the task, not of a year, but of a decade or more. But, under the creative leadership of Pierce Atwater, greater progress was made in the first year than anyone had anticipated.

Among the tentative conclusions that thus emerged from Chicago's initial experience at this newest frontier of community organization are the following:

1. Competition between the city and the suburbs is uneconomical and can be replaced by varying types of cooperative arrangements.

2. Cooperative relationships between city and suburb must be developed on a case-by-case basis. No uniform plan will fit all suburban communities.

3. Suburban dwellers already have a well developed sense of their responsibility to help meet the social problems of the city's blighted areas. The need is to find a more effective channel through which this concern may be expressed.

4. Completely integrated campaigns involving a financial guaranty to the suburb, and advance clearance and division of prospects, should be undertaken only with respect to suburban chests that have strong local leadership and adequate record systems.

5. If some form of integrated financing spreads throughout the metropolitan area, social planning on a metropolitan basis should accompany or, perhaps preferably, precede this development.

6. The demonstrated concern of suburban dwellers to alleviate the problems of the city's slums is the foundation upon which continued joint effort must be built when the unifying interest in the National War Fund has passed.

Perhaps these tentative conclusions may be modified by added experience. But there is now a group of influential leaders in the Chicago area who are deeply interested in dissipating competitive attitudes and in effecting a cooperative integration of the leadership and the social resources of the entire area.

Thus, Pierce Atwater's vision of a rational pattern of metropolitan community organization has caught the imagination of many civic leaders who worked shoulder to shoulder with him and will remain as a living monument to his contribution to the welfare of the people of this area.

Dividends for Uncle Sam

MADELINE DANE ROSS

The former executive secretary of a New York settlement tells how boys, once agency problems, improved in the armed services.

WHEN a soldier or sailor gets a furlough he usually takes the quickest route to home and family. But what of those young servicemen who have no family or happy recollections of home life—whose reminiscenses of childhood are made up largely of courtroom scenes, social agency offices, or the long hallways of institutions? Where do they go when they go "home"?

Apparently they are no different from their more fortunate companions in their hankering for the familiar. Across the land, social workers—in public welfare offices, institutions, settlement houses, casework agencies — are telling of furlough visits from their former boys now serving Uncle Sam.

The visitors include, among others, erstwhile juvenile delinquents and difficult boys who had long been regarded as agency problems, as well as once neglected children who had been orphaned, deserted or rejected by their parents. As "clients" their relationship to the social worker was usually sullen, morose, or distrustful. Now, as servicemen, they are returning to their social workers as the only persons back home with whom they feel any strong personal tie. And the social workers have been amazed by the changed personalities they present.

Probably few young men will return from military service the same as when they entered. How they will change will depend on their inner resources, as well as the experiences they undergo. But the chances are that many of them will come back with their vision broadened by the democratic experience of barracks life. It is not long before a serviceman learns to function in a group. He soon realizes that he and the group are interdependent as far as survival goes.

The armed forces offer young men an unusual opportunity to live closely with men from all parts of the country, of all income and cultural backgrounds. There are, of course, some neurotics who cannot benefit from such group living. But for the majority of young men, the growth of company spirit and pride, the process of sharing packages and personal problems, the habit of calling other men by their first or nicknames and of dropping the pronoun "I" and substituting "we," augur well for an adjustment of mind and spirit.

Sociologists are honor bound to scrutinize all the aspects of service life that have affected the development of our men. It is their responsibility to find ways to conserve much of the hard earned, immeasurably expensive spiritual gains these men are acquiring, so that the nation as a whole and the men themselves will get some dividends out of all the grim investment.

Perhaps the most telling group for study would be composed of formerly difficult boys with whom social agencies struggled for years without much apparent success. Had these boys not been going off to the holocaust and waste of war, many social workers might have sighed with relief when they left the institutions or communities that harbored them. But now, when these same boys come back to visit, even well-seasoned social workers are apt to feel unexpected tugs at the heart. Boys who once bore the slouch of indifference look well, stand well, have a good handshake. They are both serious and gay. Some of them smile for the first time in the social worker's remembrance. They appear contented and proud.

A Sense of Belonging

And they *are* proud! Here is a clue for the superficial changes. Many of these young men are experiencing a sense of belonging for the first time in their lives. Now, at last, they are necessary and wanted. This sense of belonging is an emotion that no amount of "social service" had ever before been able to give them. Can social work learn to preserve it? Or find out how it might be given to others without the "tool" of war?

Perhaps one of the reasons the armed forces have been so quick to succeed where social work has so often failed lies in the democratic nature of barracks life.

All enlisted men start their military service on the same level, since all are issued identical equipment. Park Avenue and Tenth Avenue, urban, suburban, rural, the product of the swankiest private school, the reformatory graduate, boys from every state of the union and its outlying territories all wear the same uniform, sleep side by side on the same kind of cot, go through the same routine of drills, classes, and chores.

All are starting off in the same shoes.

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For many young men this means a brand new opportunity without the more obvious strikes against them. Everyone has the same opportunity to prove his worth, while Uncle Sam provides for physical and material needs as equally as possible.

Then again, life at war affords innumerable opportunities for the exercise of special aptitudes and abilities through actions not condoned in peacetime. Thus it happens that some difficult boys, once shunned or removed from the community for antisocial behavior, are having their first experience of approval by an accepted group. Perhaps the security and satisfaction this approval affords will make these boys want to hold the respect of the group by continuing in accepted patterns even after the war.

From Problems to Heroes

There was, for instance, the eighteen-year-old boy who left a state industrial school to join the marines. Later he received a citation for capturing sixteen Japanese. He is admired and rewarded. His aggression has served to make him a hero. Because he is a hero, he may wish to cling to that recognition rather than toss it aside because of unacceptable behavior. A man who believes he personally made a contribution toward winning the war, has something at stake.

Another boy, paroled from a state school, joined the army. At school he said he would like to have a chance to suppress crime because he had found it did not pay. The army gave him his chance. He wrote to his parole officer: "I'm with the Military Police and have been for several months. Imagine a guy like me being a policeman!"

Other things being equal, imagine a "guy" like that running afoul of the law again.

Not a few young men with a social history of "toughness" have joined the paratroopers. Once hangdog, belligerent, and negative boys who gave their parents, teachers, and social workers countless headaches, they are now conducting themselves admirably as enlisted men and officers. Former bullies are now getting all the excitement they ever looked for by using their toughness and "guts" for Uncle Sam. At the same time, they are learning new values. Becoming digits in large units of fearless men yet learning something of fear, has brought them a measure of humility and modesty. It is when these former youthful "menaces" drop in, polite and shiny, that the social worker gets the biggest thrill.

One boy, good looking but shifty of eye, was a chronic problem to a community house. He came from a large impoverished family. He wanted spending money, but would not work for it. He was a slovenly petty thief for about two years. Now, as a paratrooper, he is scrupulous and direct. He has worked hard, has been promoted to sergeant, and helps his family out of his pay.

Another group of problem boys who seem to have "found" themselves in the services includes those who as children were deserted or orphaned. They have spent their young lives in foster homes or resident institutions. To many of them the call of war seemed like a grand chance to get away from institutional life. Not only would they be wanted; they would be provided for and gain status. They would be "adopted" by Uncle Sam. When the news of Pearl Harbor reached one large orphan home, almost all the boys wanted to enlist. They said they were the ones to fight because nobody depended on them; nobody would miss them. This was tragically true.

A supervisor of a public welfare department, who has been visited by numerous former charges now in the service, was taken aback by the great changes and the new spirit of hope, confidence, and pride she found in them. With mingled feelings of gladness and frustration she noted: "They themselves don't know what is happening to them—the war seems to be an inner experience."

Speaking of once neglected children who had become inarticulate through their loneliness and feeling of rejection, she commented: "It's pretty sad to have to have a war to get these kids to express themselves." Now they are doing just that. They come back in their uniforms and service ribbons, with more than an occasional decoration; and more important—with hopes for the future.

One sad, quiet boy, whose parents separated and then deserted him, spent eight years in a foster home. He was shy, showed no leadership, never excelled in anything. Now, at nineteen, he is a third class officer in the navy with thirty men under him. He seems a different person and speaks of the future with enthusiasm.

Another boy was one of six children brought to the welfare department when their mother died. His father was a drunkard. He behaved well in his foster home but was chronically and thoroughly unhappy. He is now an army lieutenant. He has experienced success, respect, and responsibility. He seems happy and is making plans for his brothers and sisters.

A foundling shifted from one foster home to another because he never settled well in a family and became increasingly difficult to manage. He kept complaining, "Nobody cares about me." At fourteen he was placed in an institution. In the institution, he blossomed. All the other boys were in the same boat. He did not have to compete with the foster parents' own children. He became popular and was highly successful in his mechanical training. When he joined the U. S. Coast Guard he continued to work with machinery. He has been to India and Casablanca and is thrilled with his work and his travels.

Distinction came to another boy who served as tail gunner on fifty bombing missions. After a year of such activity, he was given a leave and like a homing pigeon returned to visit the DPW supervisor. She was impressed because his appearance was so attractive, for she remembered him as an unpleasant looking child—"mainly because of his defeated, unhappy expression." As an orphan who spent sixteen years in foster homes and institutions, not getting along anywhere, he was always seeking authority he would be willing to accept. He welcomes it from Uncle Sam. He did not say much about the future, but his chances—if he survives—are good. The opportunity to count, the enthusiastic approval of his company, have given him a place in the world.

A Chance for Success

Thus, the war has brought to many deserted, thwarted, unwanted children their first chance at success, prestige, and self-confidence. Some will die, and back home only the DPW supervisor who signed their waivers for service entry will know. Others, after the war, may wish to remain with Uncle Sam. Some speak of taking advantage of whatever educational opportunities the federal government offers when the war is over. Still others will meet girls and take root somewhere. But whatever happens to them, these formerly emotionally deprived boys will at least have had the experience for once of knowing what it means to be needed and to belong.

The foregoing examples are not unusual, but they cannot, of course, be made the basis of any widespread generalizations. They only point out the personality gains that many social workers have noticed in once difficult, soured, and seemingly hardened malcontents. No matter how much we abhor war we must not overlook any possible advantages to be gleaned from the experience. There is little doubt that the social agencies which worked with these young men contributed something that helped them achieve success in the services. But the fact remains that it was in the armed services that these boys "arrived."

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Midmonthly Membership Campaign

Local Chairmen and Committees Set to Work

Redoubled efforts were pledged last month by members of the National Expansion Committee to make up for the loss of Pierce Atwater's leadership as co-chairman of the campaign. At a special meeting, Roy Sorenson, our other co-chairman, agreed to assume the general chairmanship, and has written to all state chairmen, urging them to share the responsibility of carrying through to successful conclusion the plans for the implementation of the *Midmonthly*, which Mr. Atwater so ably helped to launch.

Impressive testimony to progress already under way in many states comes in the daily reports of new local chairmen appointed, and in the beginning trickle of signed up new members. The first thousand dollars is already in hand, mainly from the committees in New York City, St. Paul, Jacksonville, Birmingham, and a few other cities where organization was early under way.

Eleven new state chairmen bring Mr. Sorenson and his associates well within sight of an organization that will completely cover the United States. They are:

Iowa—Charles I. Madison, Community and War Chest, Des Moines
Kansas—Grant Larned, Wichita Community Chest and Community Welfare Council
Maryland—Judge T. J. S. Waxter, Department of Public Welfare, Baltimore
Michigan—Robert H. MacRae, Detroit Community Fund
New Jersey—Mrs. Richard S. Bethell, Council of Social Agencies, Montclair
New Mexico—Lois McVey, Department of Public Welfare, Santa Fe
North Dakota—Louise Guenther, Department of Public Welfare, Bismarck
Oregon—Margaret White, State Public Welfare Commission, Portland
South Dakota—Grace Martin, Department of Social Security, Pierre
Texas—T. L. Swander, Community Chest of San Antonio
Wisconsin—Louise A. Root, Council of Social Agencies, Milwaukee

State Organization

The following state chairmen have reported appointments in addition to those already listed in the earlier issues of *Survey Midmonthly*.

Dewey W. Swihart, *Arizona*
Member at large: J. V. Root, YMCA, Phoenix

Lillian D. McDermott, *Arkansas*
Members at large: Scott Hamilton, Little Rock Chamber of Commerce; E. G. Bylander, Community Chest and Council of Greater Little Rock; Mary Pugh, Associated Charities, Texarkana.
Little Rock: Frances Buzbee, Mrs. William Durrough, Alice Funston.

Helen M. Alvord, *Connecticut*
Member at large: A. Edward Campbell, United War and Community fund, New Haven
Bridgeport: Mary J. McGuinness
Fairfield: Gertrude R. Whalen
Hartford: Eleanor Hope Johnson
Meriden: Sarah Firestone
Middletown: Leila M. Eastman
New Britain: Russell E. Davis
New Haven: Mrs. Samuel C. Harvey
Waterbury: Edward F. Graham

Judge Walter S. Criswell, *Florida*
Enterprise: Rev. Harold R. Barnes
Orlando: Judge Mattie H. Farmer
Tallahassee: Margaret Bristol
Tampa: Lillian Dasher

Angela Cox, *Georgia*
Atlanta: Mary Ansley Miller
Savannah: Dorothy M. Thompson

Mabbett K. Reckord, *Illinois*
Aurora: Elizabeth T. Graham
Champaign: Lyle H. Gallivan
East St. Louis: Grace Powers
Normal: Rev. William A. Hammitt
Springfield: Edna Zimmerman

Prof. Louis Evans, *Indiana*
Evansville: Maurice O. Hunt
Gary: Margaret A. Emery
Indianapolis: Helene Y. Smith
Kokomo: Mrs. Charles McConnell
Lafayette: Prof. O. F. Hall
Lebanon: Betty Adney
Martinsville: Susan Hussey
Muncie: Gertrude Horney
Richmond: David K. Bruner
Rochester: Bernice E. Kaye
South Bend: Jane Searles
Valparaiso: Dr. Adolph Haentzschel

Grant Larned, *Kansas*
Member at large: Warren O. Campbell, Department of Public Welfare, Emporia

Harry M. Carey, *Massachusetts*
Greater Boston: Ben M. Selekman
Brockton: Gladys M. Pearson
Lynn: Kenneth W. Wilson
Pittsfield: I. P. Thompson
Quincy: Eugene Clancy

Paul T. Beisser, *Missouri*
Kansas City: Albert H. Jewell

Florence Carney, *Montana*
Member at large: Dorothy Ryan, Department of Public Welfare, Glasgow
Helena: Mary Alice Kittinger

Horace Hughes, *New York City*
Leona Baumgartner, M.D., Joseph A. Brunton, Helen M. Crosby, Neva R. Deardorff, Mary C. Draper, David Haynes, Ray Johns, Eva Garson Levy, Mrs. Langdon P. Marvin, John Moore, Clyde E. Murray, Ann Elizabeth Neely, Ida Oppenheimer, Reginald Robinson, Edith G. Seltzer, Violet Sieder, K. Kenneth-Smith, Katharine R. Van Slyck, Katherine Z. W. Whipple.

Fred L. Huffman, *North Carolina*
Asheville: Laura C. Smith
Durham: Grace Walters
Goldsboro: Mrs. J. N. Johnson
Greensboro: Ruth Y. Schiffman
Raleigh: Katherine Brown
Wilmington: George L. Stearns
Winston Salem: Caroline D. Wagner

Lucile Mulhall, *Oklahoma*
Members at large: Laura E. Dester, Department of Public Welfare, Oklahoma City; Robert H. Martin, Oklahoma Social Welfare Association, Oklahoma City
Ponca City and Newkirk: Elizabeth McCauley
Stillwater: Effie Myrick
Tulsa: Leo A. Haak

Paul L. Benjamin, *Pennsylvania*
Allentown: John L. Hall
Easton: John F. Moore
Erie: Clifford S. Borden
Pittsburgh: Carter Taylor and Dr. Maurice Taylor

Prof. Mary P. Wheeler, *South Carolina*
Member at large: Leila Johnson, Department of Public Welfare, Columbia
Charleston: Margaret Guerard and Helen Allen

Walter L. Stone, *Tennessee*
Chattanooga: M. W. Brabham
Knoxville: H. H. McCutchan
Memphis: H. T. King

Helen B. Laughlin, *West Virginia*
Charleston: Frances M. Churchman
Fairmont: Marjorie Hood Jones
Huntington: Charlotte Van Nest Gluck
Wheeling: Emma D. Smith and C. H. Sprunger

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Here in Washington . . .

By Rilla Schroeder

AS THE father of six children, Congressman D'Alesandro of Maryland gave the House District Committee's investigation of juvenile delinquency in the District of Columbia an "oomph" it might otherwise have lacked. Mr. D'Alesandro took, one might say, a fatherly interest in the proceedings.

The committee report, just out, indicates that the members had arrived at a conclusion long ago reached by experts in the field, namely, that there are many and varied causes for the undesirable behavior of children. Perhaps six children had already taught Mr. D'Alesandro that fact.

It is a worthwhile report. "The problem," says the committee, "can be met adequately only by the effective cooperation of all related elements of the community: civic, educational, religious, recreational, and social work—public and private." The report recommends:

1. That District recreational facilities, seriously curtailed by war activities [they never were tops] should be expanded and that all possible steps should be taken to make fuller use of existing facilities. Included in the latter reference is the evening use of public school buildings in any neighborhood where there is a substantial demand for an out-of-school program and where necessary supervision can be provided.

2. That funds be provided for the continuation of the psychiatric clinic at the Juvenile Court.

3. That funds be provided for the creation of a department of mental hygiene in the schools.

4. That action be taken by school authorities and other city officials, if necessary, to bring about effective cooperation on the part of owners of all movie houses and other places of amusement in barring children of school age during school hours unless they are accompanied by their parents or guardians.

5. That municipal officials and others use all legitimate means to secure adequate facilities for the District's Industrial Home Schools and the Training School for the Feebleminded as rapidly as war priorities permit.

6. That programs of enlistment and training of substitute recreation leaders, in public and private organizations, be initiated to fill the places of men and women who have gone into war services.

7. That there be created through formal appointments by the commissioners a District Juvenile Commission to serve as a clearing house for pertinent data on problems of children and as a fact-finding and advisory body to suggest constructive programs to the District commissioners and Congress, and to public and private agencies dealing with the problems.

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THE WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION and the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation have agreed on a joint program for the rehabilitation and employment of the nation's disabled. Following the provisions of the Barden-LaFollette act of 1943, the agreement gives the OVR the major role in the picture. The WMC, through the U. S. Employment Service, is to place at OVR's disposal its entire facilities to use if and when needed.

The program, however, will bring the OVR closer to the local office of the U. S. Employment Service. No single complete plan of operation is offered. Details will be left to the USES local offices and the state rehabilitation agencies. Together they are to work out a plan of operation best suited to their particular communities.

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OBJECTIONS BY WAR MOBILIZATION Director Byrnes to the proposed dismissal wage for war workers would seem to write *finis* to the plan. The War Manpower Commission has dropped the program.

Nevertheless, the war contracts subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee is continuing to give some thought to the subject. "It is clear," says the committee, "that the only substitute for war contracts is the purchasing power of the American people."

Labor has not been one hundred percent in favor of the proposal although its approval probably could be won if assurance were given that the program would be used as a supplement to, not a substitute for, unemployment compensation under the Social Security Act.

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RENEWED HOPE FOR THE SCHOOL lunch program is contained in the House-approved Pace bill, HR 4278, now on the Senate calendar.

The program was abolished by the House when it eliminated all school lunch funds from the Agriculture Appropriation bill on the grounds that there was no legislative authority for them. No effort was made, however, to give authorization to the program in the Pace bill which was before the House at about the same time, and which gave authorization to certain other Agriculture Department activities. Obviously, if the House had been interested in school lunches, an authorizing amendment to the Pace bill would have overcome legislative scruples about the program.

The Senate Agriculture Committee has amended the Pace bill to include the school lunch program. A second amendment authorizes the continuation of the Farm Security Administration's rural rehabilitation loan activities, also eliminated by the House.

The amended bill is practically certain to pass the Senate as reported by the Senate Agriculture Committee. It will then go to conference and, although there will be argument, friends of the two amendments are confident House conferees will accept them.

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ACCORDING TO AN OWI REPORT, women released from war industry by cut-backs are not seeking other jobs. They have returned to their homes, dropping out of the labor market entirely.

The report was based on a study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The areas it covered included St. Louis, western New York State and Pennsylvania, northwestern Pennsylvania, and Tennessee and Virginia.

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SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ICKES inaugurated his stewardship of the War Relocation Authority with one of his characteristic blunt statements on the policy he intends to pursue. The WRA, says Mr. Ickes, "will not be stampeded into undemocratic, bestial, inhuman action. It will not be converted into an instrument of revenge on racial warfare."

His new boss gave WRA director Dillon Myer the green light to go ahead as he has been going. No attention will be paid "to the clamor of those . . . who have been screaming that this situation should be resolved on the basis of prejudice and hate."

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THE "G.I. BILL OF RIGHTS" [SEE *Survey Midmonthly*, April 1944, page 128] has been stopped, temporarily, in the House Committee on World War Veteran Legislation. Chairman Rankin of the committee, who sponsored the House edition of the Senate-approved bill, has developed qualms on the unemployment compensation features of the bill. He fears they will encourage "laziness" on the part of the veterans. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 49 to 0.

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The Common Welfare

Unfinished Business

IN this world of paradoxes it is apparently possible to go backward and forward at the same time. Else how can the state of New Jersey, which takes no official notice of persons who commit arson as a protest against the presence of men of one racial strain, be the inventor of a method for breaking down discrimination against another minority group? For certainly with its Urban Colored Population Commission, created by the state legislature in 1941, New Jersey has stepped ahead considerably on the road to real democracy.

However, the commission's annual report for 1943, released last month, exhibits ambivalence, too, within the state's official policies toward the Negro. For it shows that while the state education laws expressly prohibit discriminatory practices, numerous New Jersey communities carry discrimination against Negro school children to the point of segregation; and that the state itself, until the commission protested, excluded Negro girls from the dormitories of one of its teacher training schools.

The bright side of the report is the heartening story of how the commission, through a staff of investigators, goes straight to the points where there is discrimination against the Negro in employment, education, housing, recreation, or health opportunities, and of how it tries, at first through persuasion but if necessary through legal action, to mend these breaks in our democracy. Not the least part of its work has been the stimulation and support of local interracial committees to promote the interracial education of children and of adults.

Some progress on a national scale toward the elimination of racial inequalities is pointed to in "Freedom's Seed," annual report of the National Urban League, also off the press last month. The report reveals that at least 1,500,000 Negro workers are now employed in war industry and other essential war services, exclusive of agriculture. Though actual employment is no longer a serious problem, the league and its forty-eight local affiliates are deeply concerned in promoting the efficient use of Negro labor and its harmonious adjustment within industry. The league is also making a special effort to strengthen local Negro leadership, to educate interracial groups in the techniques of interracial cooperation, and to develop intelligent social planning for overcoming tendencies toward segregation.

Such reports are encouraging, for they show that many people are determined to implement American democracy. But the results of a sample poll recently conducted by the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Denver indicate something of the indifference they confront. To the question, "Do Negroes Have Unequal Economic Opportunities?" 53 percent of the persons queried answered, "No."

Chicago Commons

THERE was the tang of unfinished history last month in the semi-centennial of this Chicago settlement. Graham Taylor was its founder and had he lived to take part in the celebration on May 2 (his own birthday) he would have been ninety-three. Frank H. McCulloch, a trustee of Chicago Commons for forty-four years, and other long time participants were there to bear witness to what was astir in the early Nineties when Professor Taylor was called to Chicago Theological Seminary. Leaving tidewater associations behind him in New Jersey and Connecticut, he was to take part in a new pioneering venture.

The Taylors settled first on Union Street and then on Grand Avenue. Here Chicago Commons was built—one of the first neighborhood centers in America to be shaped for that purpose. This was "a mile as the crow flies from Hull-House"—as Professor Taylor often put it. Thereafter, his leadership, like that of Jane Addams, permeated civic, industrial, cultural evolution in Chicago.

A fiftieth anniversary pamphlet begins with the first contacts of the settlement with a teeming immigrant neighborhood. The text spans the early years of the century and World War I; then the Twenties, the hard times of the Thirties, and last the Chicago Commons of today. Over a hundred neighbors took part in a pageant of five decades of settlement history.

The president of Chicago Commons Association, Edward L. Ryerson, chairman of the Inland Steel Company, threw the emphasis of the anniversary forward. Board, staff, neighbors, and friends joined him in acclaiming Lea D. Taylor, who, as head resident since the early Twenties, has kept alive the tradition of her father.

Good wishes were brought from Survey Associates by Paul Kellogg, who called the settlement's half century a springboard for the postwar years. Edward T. Devine has his home today in the nearby suburb of Oak Park. In the Nineties, as general secretary of the New York Charity Organization Society, he founded *Charities*. Down in Winter Park, Fla., lives John Palmer Gavit who in 1896 founded *The Commons*, a settlement periodical named for its place of origin. "In due course of metamorphosis, marriage, transfusion, and other graftings and surgeries," these two periodicals were merged in 1907. In 1910 they became *The Survey*. To quote further from Mr. Gavit's letter: "I could not name offhand all of the other grandfathers; but I am rather proud of my own share in the lineage which includes two Taylors and two Kelloggs. . . ."

There were messages also from young neighbors now with the armed forces over seas, who told why the America they grew up in seems worth fighting for; the things they want to push for, once they are back—to make it more so.

Stitches in Time

PASSAGE of fifteen bills amending the public welfare laws of New York State, during the recent session of the legislature, represents a commendable stock taking during a period when assistance pressures have receded. They should go far to make for a more efficient and humane administration in days to come.

Taken by itself, no single amendment would be outstanding, although each is obviously desirable. As, for example, removal of the stipulation that only an aged person whose need is *permanent* is eligible for old age assistance; permitting the continuance of an OAA grant during temporary absence within or without the state; eliminating the requirement that an OAA applicant must have been a state resident five out of the nine previous years; permitting continuance of ADC grants during the temporary absence of the recipient; adding the absence of a husband in military service to the situations making a mother eligible to ADC.

Taken together, however, as Commissioner Robert T. Lansdale points out, these bills constitute "a liberalization and clarification" of the law that will be welcomed by welfare officials.

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All of the bills were sponsored or endorsed by the State Department of Public Welfare and approved by the Association of Public Welfare Officials.

It is to be hoped that many states are similarly using this period of relatively light assistance loads to strengthen welfare legislation and administrative machinery. Full employment today offers unprecedented opportunity to correct injustices and inefficiencies.

Workers in Farm Factories

THE need to revise the common American picture of farm workers, and to see employes of industrialized agriculture as wage earners requiring the safeguards of organization and collective bargaining, is made clear in a report filed last month by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. The report, "The Associated Farmers of California," is the eighth in a series based upon prewar investigation in California.

The committee reports that its study showed the Associated Farmers to be a powerful employers' organization, with a record of "conspiracy designed to prevent the exercise of their civil liberties by oppressed wage laborers in agriculture." The committee states that its criticism of "the abuses prevalent in California's large scale and industrialized agriculture imply no criticism of that type of agriculture." And in making this distinction, the report reveals the relationship between the civil rights of California cotton pickers and beet toppers, and the security of all American wage earners:

"The point of attack for democracy is not large scale agriculture as such. The objective should be to insist that large scale agricultural operations on an 'industrialized' pattern, dependent upon relationships between an employer and a number of employes should not be permitted to operate outside our normal system of democratic employer-employe relationships. To fail on this score is to indulge tyranny because of wholly mystical or mythical notions about agriculture and to invite the reestablishment of similar standards of labor relationships in city and town. A democracy such as ours cannot afford either."

Groundwork for the Future

EVIDENCE is mounting that communities all over the country are beginning to plan new social services for the exserviceman. (See pages 155 and 165.) Community leaders are in little danger of having to contend with a lack of popular demand for adequate services.

But they will do well to recognize the danger that mistakes made now will be difficult to rectify in the midst of overwhelming pressures, when men are returning in large numbers. There is the danger at this early stage of trying to do too much—or too little; that this or that special interest group will run away with what should be a well balanced program; that the local community will either depend too much on Washington, or ignore the federal services that will come down to it. And there are many other dangers.

From a bird's eye perspective it would seem as if the wiser communities at this stage were:

1. Setting up a representative planning committee with sufficient strength and leadership to command the respect of all voluntary and governmental groups offering service to veterans.
2. Studying closely the needs of veterans who are now returning.
3. In the larger cities at least, experimenting with a central information service, equipped with able interviewers qualified to understand the serviceman's problems, and to make appropriate referrals for needed special service.
4. Reviewing basic assistance, health, casework, and recreation services—particularly those which can deal with problems of personal adjustment.

Union Finances

TWO responsible unions recently published financial reports which are of wide general interest. They indicate clearly the effect of full employment on union membership and union resources, and they show some of the activities in which labor now is able to play a part.

The audit of the general office of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America showed net assets of $4,340,113 as of January 31, 1944, with more than 75 percent of the union's funds in United States and Canadian war bonds. Better than 90 percent of the total income of the general office was derived from per capita payments of affiliated local unions, whose finances are not included in the general office report. The books of affiliated locals and joint boards are audited regularly, and the reports submitted at stated intervals to the general executive board, according to a statement by Sidney Hillman, president of the ACWA.

The total membership of the union was reported as 325,000, and more than 50 percent of the expenses of the general office went for organizational activities—the upbuilding and maintenance of union strength. During 1943, the Amalgamated spent and earmarked $950,000 for domestic and foreign war relief "and other charitable purposes." This represented an increase of $215,000 over union contributions for the preceding year.

The third semi-annual audit published last month by the CIO United Steelworkers revealed comparable increases in membership and resources. For the period ending November 30, 1943, the report showed net assets of $3,313,077.20, a gain of $766,843.89 over the preceding six months.

Such published reports are heartening evidence of the sound business methods of outstanding unions. And such a showing also emphasizes the increasing importance of labor as a "big giver" to war charities and community agencies.

Medals for Problem Boys

A SCIENTIFIC study of the military record of a group of problem boys underscores the tentative conclusions of a writer in this issue that many "bad" boys are finding in the armed forces solutions for their behavior problems (see page 159). *The New York Times Magazine* recently summarized an article by Dr. Louis A. Lurie and Florence Rosenthal, to be published in the *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* for July. They report on 116 boys who had been referred at various times to the Child Guidance Home, Jewish Hospital, in Cincinnati. The ages of the boys at referral ranged from five to twenty years, and they were accused of various types of misbehavior, including truancy, stealing, and sex delinquency. Now, aged seventeen to thirty-nine, they are in the services, and the authors report: "The present military adjustment of the group, contrary to the popular belief, has been surprisingly good." Only three of the 116 have been dishonorably discharged; 40 percent have received promotions, special assignments or decorations.

Interviewed by *The Times* reporter, Dr. Lawson G. Lowrey, editor of the *Journal*, pointed out that the feeling of being approved, of doing something "important," undoubtedly was a major factor in the military adjustment of the group. Asked what would be the home front equivalent of their wartime experience, Dr. Lowrey stressed the importance of a "socially acceptable" role, involving plenty of competition at the boy's own physical and mental level. He also felt that these boys received more benefit from the Child Guidance Home than either they or the staff may have realized at the time. "Certainly it is worth noting," observes *The Times* writer, "that when they got in a jam . . . there was a Child Guidance Home in the community ready to take over."

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The Social Front

For Veterans

THREE bills signed by the governor last month became the main arms of New York State's new program for veterans of World War II. The laws make all discharged servicemen eligible for unemployment insurance whether or not they were previously covered [see *Survey Midmonthly* April 1944, page 132]; create 1,200 annual college scholarships for veterans; set up a state commission to study the needs of returning servicemen. The commission, which carries an appropriation of $100,000, will establish a service agency to acquaint veterans and their families with the federal, state, and local resources available to them. A separate fund of $420,000 has been appropriated for the scholarships, each of which is worth $350 a year in any college within the state. Selections will be made on the basis of competitive examinations.

A questionnaire sent by the American Legion to the governors of all the states earlier in the year has brought answers showing that while state planning for returned servicemen is well advanced in some states, in others it is non-existent. Among those states where plans are progressing is Illinois, whose governor has outlined a five-point program, to include: the provision of medical or psychiatric treatment where needed; the provision of psychological services to determine employment aptitudes; the extension of the state's vocational training program; development of a veterans placement service within the state's employment program; provision of follow-up work with individual veterans until they have demonstrated ability to stand on their own feet.

In Massachusetts, the governor has made a special appropriation from his emergency fund to establish a State Committee of Veterans Rehabilitation and Reemployment. The committee is composed of the heads of all the state departments that deal with federal veterans agencies along with the heads of statewide health and welfare agencies. The committee is divided into subcommittees on law; medical care; clinics and hospitals; financial aid and compensation; rehabilitation, education, and guidance; jobs.

In Minnesota, a special War Veterans Fund has been set up, $2,500,000 of which has been allocated for rehabilitation, $1,250,000 for "necessities of life" to be limited to $250 per veteran; $1,250,000 for college tuition for veterans or the children of deceased servicemen.

In its 1943 session, the North Dakota legislature set up a Veterans Aid Commission and a fund of $75,000 to be used as a source of loans to discharged servicemen whose claims are pending with the Veterans Administration. Individual loans are not to exceed $50 a month.

Last year, the Oregon legislature enacted eight laws pertaining to veterans. Among other privileges, they provide veterans with monthly allowances of from $35 to $50 for those attending college; financial aid for the purchase of homes and farms; tax exemption up to $3,000 of income; relief for the needy and their families; and burial expenses. A Veterans Service Commission has been set up, with a $10,000 appropriation, to assist in the presentation of claims and to make referrals to available resources.

In Vermont, state law gives honorably discharged veterans the right, within certain limitations, to reemployment in their former jobs. Servicemen are also entitled to unemployment compensation upon discharge from the armed forces. Each veteran is allowed a $120 wage credit for the first complete calendar month of service and $100 wage credit for each succeeding month, to a total of $720. These provisions will become ineffective if the federal government steps in with unemployment compensation for veterans. Vermont law also provides for veterans preference in public employment.

In its 1943 session, the California legislature enacted laws for the benefit of veterans of World War II practically identical to legislation passed in 1921 for World War I veterans. Provision is made for aiding veterans in the purchase of farms and homes, in the completion of their education, and in the education of their children. A Veterans Board assists ex-servicemen in pursuing their rights and presenting claims.

What They Want—Slightly more than half the servicemen from Genessee County, N. Y., expect to return to their old jobs after the war, according to a survey conducted for the Committee for Economic Development. The survey was undertaken through letters sent to the 3,000 servicemen and women from the county. Of the 1,034 who replied, 546 wanted their old jobs back, 130 had other plans, 99 wanted new jobs which would use special training received in the services, 92 were undecided, 75 hoped to resume their education, 58 planned to go into business, 23 hoped to live in other communities, 11 wanted to remain in the armed forces.

Veterans Centers— In its first two weeks of operation, more than 100 veterans a day came for help to New York City's Veterans Service Center, according to a report issued jointly by the chairman of the conservation committee of the War Manpower Commission and the New York City director of selective service. The center, a central clearing house for discharged servicemen and women, opened early in April under the auspices of the War Manpower Commission, the selective service of New York City, and the City of New York. Of its first 1,500 visitors, about 500 sought employment, about 300 came only to ask questions which could be immediately answered, about 700 came with problems that would have to be solved before they could take jobs. These problems revolved around such varied needs as presentable clothing, medical examination, vocational guidance, vocational training, medical and psychiatric treatment, protection of veterans rights, personal or financial advice. In serving the ex-servicemen, the center's staff called on community, state, and federal resources, as well as on its own panel of fifty local physicians, and on the veteran placement specialists of the U. S. Employment Service and the consultant of the U. S. Civil Service Commission who are stationed at the center. A plan is now underway for the organization of a panel of businessmen to advise veterans planning independent enterprises—a need already demonstrated.

In Oneida County, Wis., a Council of Service has been set up to coordinate all local veterans' services. The council has opened a Veterans' Service Office from which the veteran is referred to the local community agency which can serve him best. Confidential files are kept on claims, hospitalization, medical treatment and care, placement training, and educational or vocational rehabilitation. Members of the council, who serve without pay, include representatives of the soldiers and sailors relief committee, the reemployment committee, the selective service board, the county welfare department, the county pension department, the U. S. Employment Service, the local chapter of the

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American Red Cross, the Rhinelander Vocational and Adult School, the county agricultural committee, the Rhinelander city council, the chairman of the county board of supervisors, the county association for the disabled, and the county veterans service department.

In Los Angeles, the Community Welfare Federation and the Council of Social Agencies have set up a joint committee to initiate a plan for a central referring service for returning servicemen.

The Handicapped—As an aid to disabled war veterans, the U. S. Civil Service Commission has drawn up a list of 2,500 jobs that can be filled by persons with physical handicaps. The jobs, which were listed after a study of the techniques required, are classified according to the type of handicap with which they might be performed: such as those that can be accomplished by a worker with only one hand or foot, or those that demand partial or no vision.

The March 1944 bulletin (number 161) of the Russell Sage Foundation Library is devoted to a bibliography on the rehabilitation of the disabled serviceman. Price 10 cents from the foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York 10.

Social Action

EXTENSION of coverage of the insurance provisions of the Social Security Act shares first place among the 1944 legislative objectives of social workers, with proposals for raising the standards of public assistance. These findings emerged from a preliminary and incomplete survey conducted recently by a special committee on social action of the National Conference of Social Work, chairman, Sydney Maslen, of the Community Service Society, New York. Appointed two years ago by the chairman of the social action section of the National Conference, the committee is charged with studying social action as an aspect of social work. It will present a report on all phases of the subject at the 1945 conference.

The inquiry about legislative objectives is but one of several projects the committee has instituted. It was carried out through letters sent to forty-five national public and private agencies and to forty-six state conferences of social work. Fifteen replies were received from each group. Of the agencies, two engage in no such activities; one has not yet formulated its program for 1944; and twelve outlined a legislative program.

Two of the state conferences replying are prevented by constitutional limitations from developing a legislation program; another is under a similar constitutional restriction but has a legislative committee which makes studies and recommendations. Three state conferences are inactive this year though they have promoted legislation in the past. The other nine replying to the inquiry reported legislative activities — some of considerable proportions.

Similar information on state conferences has been compiled by the office of the National Conference. Though the findings of the two groups somewhat overlap, each includes some states not covered by the other. Excluding duplicate reports, the combined results, covering twenty-six states, are as follows: state conferences not engaging in social legislation, 3; conferences using the method of discussion and advice, 6; conferences with a positive legislative program, 17.

Of the twenty-one agencies and conferences submitting their legislative programs to the committee, only seven included the subject at the top of the list—extension of the Social Security Act; seven more listed some aspect of public assistance.

Interest in public assistance, as expressed in the returns, covered a broad area, including liberalization of old age assistance and aid to dependent children, provisions to include the "chronically ill," modification or repeal of settlement laws, and the appropriation of adequate relief funds.

Among the objectives of concern to at least three organizations are measures relating to crime and delinquency. They include adoption of the American Law Institute's model bill for a "Youth Correction Authority" act, establishment of juvenile courts, increase in the upper age limit of the juvenile court jurisdiction, extension of probation and parole systems, the granting of juvenile court jurisdiction over adults charged with contributing to child delinquency.

Other objectives interesting at least three of the answering organizations, include child welfare and anti-child labor proposals and measures affecting minority groups. The National Federation of Settlements and the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born favor a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee. The Missouri State Conference of Social Work is working for a federal anti-lynching law and the North Carolina Conference is proposing several steps in the direction of justice for the Negro and better race relations. Other proposals included on three or more legislative programs reflect interest in better housing, care of the insane, and the extension of recreational facilities.

Mentioned no more than once or twice were proposals for full employment, upholding the Farm Security Administration, abolishing the poll tax, setting up minimum wages, defending the Fair Labor Standards Act.

In its tentative conclusions the committee finds that social agencies and social work organizations are exerting much energy to improving commonly accepted institutions and facilities, but little toward bringing about or supporting fundamental social objectives.

The Public's Health

ACCIDENTAL deaths and injuries since Pearl Harbor have reached a total far greater than the number of war casualties, according to the National Safety Council. Altogether there have been some 220,000 killed in accidents since the United States entered the war. In addition, accidents have accounted for some 22,000,000 injuries. Included in these figures are the 75,000 persons killed and 11,000,000 injured by accidents in the home; and the 61,000 killed and 2,100,000 injured in traffic accidents.

Industrial accidents alone amounted to more than twice the number of war casualties. Since the beginning of the war, 102,000 persons have been killed at work and 9,500,000 temporarily injured. In addition, 350,000 workers have been permanently disabled. In the same period, the war casualties included 42,081 deaths, 66,121 wounded, and 37,415 missing.

In spite of these figures, the country's death toll from accidents dropped 7 percent during 1943. Deaths from home accidents declined 20 percent in cities of 1,000,000 or more. There was a 15 to 31 percent reduction in deaths from accidents incurred during work on farms in important agricultural states. The council attributes some of this decrease to its expanded accident prevention program. In eight of the nine states where its special programs have been operating, reductions in railroad crossing accidents have reached from 15 to 55 percent.

In New York City, the city department of health and the Greater New York Safety Council are cooperating with the national council on a program to reduce home accidents. Public health officers, nurses, and sanitary and food inspectors, are attending a series of lectures on home safety being given in twenty city health centers. This is said to be the first accident prevention program broached from a public health standpoint in any large city.

Negro Health—By unanimous vote last month, the New York County Medical Society, the country's largest local medi-

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cal organization, adopted a resolution favoring the "admission of more qualified Negro medical students to the medical schools of New York County, and the acceptance of qualified Negroes as internes, residents, and staff members on the staffs of hospitals in this city." The resolution also took the position that race, creed, or color should not be a barrier to admission to membership in, or certification by, any national medical or surgical organization. The resolution comes on the heels of a survey by the society of local medical conditions. The findings revealed that more than half the 178 Negro physicians in Manhattan (on whom mainly depend the borough's 400,000 Negro residents) are graduates of the Negro medical schools at Howard University in Washington, D. C., and Meharry College in Nashville, Tenn. Only 30 are graduates of medical schools in New York City.

The New Jersey State Department of Health was recently awarded the "All American Trophy" of the U. S. Public Health Service for its 1943 Negro health program. In making the award, Dr. Roscoe C. Brown said that New Jersey's program had been evaluated by extremely high criteria, and commended the state health authorities for their Negro health work.

Food and Feeding— The wartime diet in England is restricted today, but sufficient for all civilian health requirements, according to an announcement by the Combined Food Board based on a survey of supplies in Britain, Canada, and the United States. The survey showed that in this country and in Canada supplies of meat, fish, beans, peas, and nuts have risen; whereas in Britain, supplies of all of those items have dropped, and meat supplies have declined from a prewar level of 136.4 pounds per person per year to 107.3 pounds. Items which have largely made up for these lacks in Britain are potatoes and bread. Supplies of potatoes have increased from a prewar average of 177 pounds to 255.8 pounds per person per year; and supplies of bread from 211 pounds to 247.4 pounds. Supplies of certain leafy green and yellow vegetables have also increased in England.

Industrial feeding in the United States is becoming a full-fledged profession, the War Food Administration having sponsored its first national conference for the coaching of the industrial feeding specialist. The conference was held in Washington the last week in April. The WFA's new industrial feeding service aims at reaching an estimated 12,000,000 workers by the end of 1944. All five of its regional offices are staffed by specialists with institutional training, who offer technical advisory service to managements interested in installing or improving their feeding arrangements within plants. First reports on a national WFA survey of in-plant food facilities showed that, in four of the five regions, 94 percent of the industrial plants employing more than 2,500 workers have feeding facilities. In 1941, a National Association of Manufacturers survey showed that such arrangements had been made in only 80 percent of the plants of this size. For plants employing between 1,000 and 2,500, 82 percent now have food service, as against 65 percent in 1941.

Grants by the Nutrition Foundation in New York City for research projects in nutrition are going to twenty-three colleges and universities in the United States this year. The grants cover thirty-four projects and total $131,000. Dr. C. G. King, scientific director of the foundation, said that so far research projects of greatest value have been "those dealing with army rations, human protein requirements, maternal and infant nutrition, dental caries and human vitamin requirements."

Life Savers—Announcement was made early this month of the penetration by two twenty-seven-year-old Harvard chemists, Dr. Robert B. Woodward and Dr. William E. Doering, of the atomic structure of the quinine molecule. For nearly one hundred years, scientists have been on the track of this formula, of particular importance to this country since the Japanese occupation two years ago of Java, where 95 percent of the world's quinine supply previously originated. Whether the synthetic drug can be manufactured commercially has not yet been determined. After consultation with government authorities, the process will be licensed to organizations for manufacture.

The establishment of a nationwide system for the civilian distribution of the new "wonder drug," penicillin, was announced by the War Production Board late last month. Supplies of the drug will go initially to over 1,000 hospitals, which are now being selected. Distribution will start in the near future. In charge of the program will be the new Office of Penicillin Distribution, with headquarters at the WPB regional office in Chicago, 226 West Jackson Boulevard.

Vs. Venereal Disease— A three-week institute for graduate nurses, on community control of venereal disease will open on June 26 on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley. Both resident and non-resident graduate nurses may be admitted. Evangeline H. Morris of the School of Nursing, Simmons College, will lead the institute. The state department of public health will present the medical aspects of the problem. Information from the department of nursing, University of California, Berkeley 4.

The committee on social protection of the Boston committee on public safety has submitted a progress report with recommendations to the mayor, covering its activities during 1943. This fact-finding committee is working to find ways in which public, private, and military agencies can cooperate in strengthening the local program for venereal disease

After fourteen years as commissioner of the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, Annie K. Bost retired to private life the first of last month. During her incumbency the state tremendously expanded its public welfare services, particularly after the establishment of a public welfare department in every county and the inauguration of the federal-state assistance programs. Other advances achieved during her administration include the reduction of the number of children confined in jails from 1,231 in 1936 to 485 last year; the beginnings of a state institution for Negro girls; the continued development of an in-service training program for both Negro and white social workers based on state-sponsored institutes. Mrs. Bost is a charter member as well as a member of the board of directors of the American Public Welfare Association, chairman of the Eugenics Board of North Carolina, and member of the North Carolina State Defense Council.

ANNIE K. BOST

In 1942 her *alma mater*, the University of North Carolina, awarded her the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

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control and prevention. During the year it gathered facts on wartime venereal disease in Boston, teen-age girls, liquor selling, entertainment establishments, and the coordination of Boston agencies. It found no marked increase in syphilis and gonorrhea in Boston, and, according to 1942 figures, no alarming increase in delinquency among teen-age Boston girls, though an increase in 1943 delinquencies is expected. A large percentage of delinquent girls were from out of town.

The report called strongly for more adequate record keeping, and more information on delinquency of all sorts, on the cooperative work of the police and courts with the social agencies, on recreational facilities and delinquency areas. In it the committee warned against the cessation of sex education, stressed the importance of diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease, and called for continued vigilance and preventive and control measures after the war.

In Print—"The Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill—Big and Little Issues in It," by Harvey Lebrun, has been reprinted in pamphlet form by the American Association for Social Security, Inc., from the February 1944 issue of *Social Security*. Mr. Lebrun, who is executive director of the association, has presented in concise form the major provisions of the bill, including its coverage and benefits and the major issues it involves. Price 25 cents from the association, 22 East 17 Street, New York 3.

Jobs and Workers

A DETAILED program for world and national economic rebuilding was recommended in the report presented by the Postwar Reconstruction Committee of the American Federation of Labor to the conference held by the federation in New York City in mid-April. The meeting, attended by more than 1,000 delegates from hundreds of unions, was devoted to issues of postwar employment, social security, international cooperation, labor standards.

The report provided the basis for the conference discussions. Its principal recommendations were: transformation of the wartime organization of the United Nations into an international organization to preserve peace, with all nations, large and small, participating; use by the international organization of all necessary means, including an international police force, to prevent future wars; easing of international trade barriers to facilitate free interchange of goods and services across national boundaries; rejection of any attempts by any nation to solve territorial and other problems affecting world peace on a unilateral basis; establishment of international organizations to deal with problems of health and social welfare, prevention of epidemics and traffic in drugs. Copies of the report are available from the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Women Workers—Based on a review of the place of women in American war industry today, and on an analysis of postwar employment problems as they affect women, the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, in a new publication, urges broadened opportunities for women wage earners. Pointing to the need to use effectively in peace time "the valuable skills of women workers, demonstrated markedly during the war period," the bulletin underscores the importance of according women workers opportunities for "adequate training; equal pay; advancement in their work according to their abilities; a share in making policies related to their work and to American life." The bulletin, "A Preview as to Women Workers in Transition from War to Peace," by Mary Elizabeth Pidgeon, includes policy statements by government authorities and by spokesmen for national women's organizations. On sale from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Cost of Living—The labor members and the industry members of the President's Cost of Living Committee have issued separate reports which differ sharply in findings and conclusions. The committee was named by President Roosevelt almost four months ago to report to him on the accuracy of the cost of living index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The index had been challenged by a number of labor spokesmen. The report by the two labor members of the committee, R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, and George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, was based on data showing a much greater increase in current living costs than the BLS index reveals.

The report made public by the two industry members, George K. Batt, vice president of Dugan Brothers, Newark, N. J., and H. B. Horton, treasurer of the Chicago Bridge and Iron Co., was prepared by the National Industrial Conference Board, and challenges the validity of the report by the labor members. William H. Davis, chairman of the War Labor Board and of the Cost-of-Living Committee, has named an advisory committee to sift the conflicting information. The three advisers are Prof. Wesley C. Mitchell of Columbia University, Margaret G. Reid, senior economist of the statistical standards division of the Bureau of the Budget, and Prof. Simon S. Kuznets of the University of Pennsylvania.

Workers' Education—An expanded school for workers, organized on a new plan, is announced by the University of Wisconsin. The six weeks summer session, June 26 to August 19, will consist of ten short institutes. One two-weeks session will be open to all workers, industrial, white collar, and rural, without regard to organization. The other institutes will be open only to those for whom they are specially intended. An innovation will be a teachers' vacation seminar in industrial relations, sponsored by the American Federation of Teachers, open to public school and university teachers, teachers of workers' education classes, and librarians in communities giving educational service to labor.

The main objective of this institute is "to prepare teachers for a new and difficult responsibility of education in the field of industrial relations where educational facilities for workers have been so inadequate to date." This summer marks the twentieth anniversary of Wisconsin's school for workers, which last summer had a peak enrollment of 282.

At the request of a number of West Coast unions, alarmed by the spread of anti-Semitism, the California Labor School, Inc., has prepared a pamphlet on the subject entitled "Made in Berlin." Written particularly for union members, the pamphlet indicates how anti-Semitism can be combatted in American communities by unions and other democratic groups. Price five cents from the school, 678 Turk Street, San Francisco 2, Calif. Quantity rates.

Child Labor—Telegraph messengers are subject to the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, under a decision recently handed down by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. The case was appealed from the lower court by Western Union. The U. S. Children's Bureau had maintained since the passage of the act in 1938 that telegraph messengers were working in interstate commerce, and hence were protected by the provisions of the measure safeguarding young workers. According to a survey introduced in the case, messengers

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under 16 who will be affected by the decision constitute 11 percent of the messengers employed by Western Union. A smaller group between the ages of 16 and 18, employed to operate motor vehicles, will also be affected, since the Children's Bureau has declared this to be a hazardous occupation.

During the first quarter of 1944, New York State awarded double compensation to 181 minors for injuries suffered while they were illegally employed. The awards for injuries totaled $50,492, with a like amount for illegal employment. The number receiving such compensation in the first three months of this year was four times greater than in the corresponding period of 1943.

Newsboys—The Supreme Court of the United States ruled on April 25 that newsboys who sell papers full time at established places are employes of publishing companies, and not "independent contractors," as the publishers have claimed.

The eight to one decision grants these workers the benefits and protection of the National Labor Relations Act. The decision was handed down in a case involving the refusal of a Los Angeles newspaper publisher to bargain collectively with the union (Los Angeles Newsboys Local Industrial Union No. 75) even after the National Labor Relations Board had certified the union as the proper bargaining agent. The case did not involve newsboys who carry paper routes, or sell papers part time, as they are not members of the bargaining unit.

Youth and Education

FIVE Negro students have been accepted by St. Louis University, the first lowering of racial barriers by one of Missouri's three leading institutions of higher education—the University of Missouri, St. Louis University, Washington University. The Rev. Patrick J. Holloran, president of St. Louis University, stated that the ancient ban against qualified Negro students was broken because it is "the evident duty of all Catholics to receive Catholic education."

School Drop-Outs—Of the 18,048 boys and girls who failed to return to New York City public schools last fall after taking summer jobs, a substantial proportion are known to have discontinued their education because of lack of interest in what the schools had to offer them, according to a report by the director of the bureau of attendance. The last week in January, a corps of substitute teachers made a house-to-house canvass of the drop-outs or their families. Some 12,400 were reached. Of these, 7,157 said that they would not return to school, 4,035 were planning to complete their schooling, 1,226 are in the armed forces, 68 refused information.

A number of the students who have definitely "quit school" said they might have remained if they could have taken business or commercial courses, or if the schools had arranged part time study-work programs. Of the drop-outs, 16 percent were in the first year of high school, 32 percent each in the second and third years, 20 percent in the fourth. Of the 12,400 reached, 82 percent were found to be working—the largest group, 38 percent, in offices; 24 percent in factories; the rest in selling and miscellaneous jobs. Earnings range from $10 to more than $60 a week, the majority (72 percent) between $15 and $25. Three percent get less than $10 a week, two percent more than $40.

Student Wage Earners—That one out of every three high school students in Baltimore is a wage earner is indicated in the report, "Student Wage Earners in Wartime," by Caroline E. Legg, available in mimeographed form from the U. S. Children's Bureau. The study covered 30,000 students, in 36 public high schools. Six of the schools surveyed were for Negroes, the rest for whites. Briefly, the findings show that a large number of students work "too long and too late hours and often in unsuitable types of jobs"; that a number of the boys and girls are illegally employed; and that there is "an apparent limitation on the kinds of work opportunities open to young people of minority groups."

A suggested six-point program "for the better guidance and regulation of the employment of school children" includes: advisory standards to supplement inadequate legal standards; adequate counseling and placement services; an adequate staff of school attendance officers and labor department inspectors; "some system within each school by which the principal and counselors may be kept informed of the outside work activities of the pupils"; study in high school courses of labor problems and labor standards affecting youth; use of all available adult labor in the community "before calling school youth into the labor market."

Summer School—At Antioch College, there will be a ten-day study conference on the postwar American community, July 5-15. "The program will include consideration of the economic, cultural, educational, philosophical and religious problems of the American community." Conference cost (board, room, tuition) will be $30. Details from Community Service, Inc., Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Inter-American Projects—Twenty-two school districts and teachers colleges in this country have been selected as centers for a new project in inter-American education, administered by the U. S. Office of Education and financed with grants-in-aid from the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Three types of program are included, with the general objective of improving "the inter-American educational background of large numbers of teachers in training or in service."

At the University of Denver, an inter-American education workshop will be held from June 19 to July 21, for the study of inter-American affairs and "those instructional techniques and materials requisite for educational accomplishment in this field." Teachers, social workers, librarians, school administrators, and other community workers are especially invited to participate in the program, which will include opportunity to study and observe the new methods of foreign language and area study found effective in the army. About twenty scholarships covering tuition and a small stipend toward expenses will be available to qualified persons. For further information inquire of Dr. Wilhelmina Hill, University of Denver, Denver 10, Colo.

In the Libraries

THE importance of its libraries to a nation at war is made clear in the annual report of the Librarian of Congress, Archibald MacLeish, recently submitted to Congress. Detailing some of the special services afforded during the last fiscal year and the range of research undertaken, the report comments:

> Any conclusion from library statistics that books are less important in war than in peace would be entirely unwarranted. The experience of the Library of Congress over the past year indicates that the demand for books is more intense, more concentrated, and more directly related to governmental action in time of war than in time of peace. There has never been a time when the reference services of the library were as consistently called upon for work as important as in the year just passed. What has actually changed is not the practice of reading but the object of reading.

Book List—"Reading for Democracy," a list of thirty-two recent books on the fight against intolerance and for brotherhood has been prepared by the Chicago

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Round Table of Christians and Jews. Copies for free distribution are available from the Round Table, 203 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago 1.

Demobilization—A checklist of public library activities in demobilization and readjustment is offered in the March issue of the *ALA Bulletin* (American Library Association, 520 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, price 25 cents). The list affords a detailed program of community services, of which "perhaps no two librarians would check the same items as applicable to their community and library situation." The items are arranged under five headings: Learn the facts about demobilization and analyze the problems; explore the local situation and need with other agencies; plan and organize a program adapted to the community needs; help arouse and satisfy general citizen interest in demobilization; develop staff interest, information, and participation in the program.

In Wartime China—Losses inflicted on China's libraries by six years of war are indicated in a report received by the American Library Association from T. L. Yuan, director of the National Library of Peiping, and chairman of the executive board of the Library Association of China. Dr. Yuan states that the invaders destroyed by bombs and fire everything they did not wish to save for their own use. They looted many rare treasures, and used a number of library buildings as barracks. When the enemy moved into Peiping, not one volume of the 200,000 books in the university library was saved.

Fortunately, the National Library succeeded in saving its rare books, manuscripts, and files of Occidental scientific journals, but the main collection of 300,000 volumes fell into Japanese hands. Fifteen libraries in Shanghai, and university libraries in Nanking, Soochow, Hangchow, Anking, Nanchang, and Changsha suffered destruction. Most of the Christian colleges, though not Chinese property, suffered the same fate as Chinese institutions. Dr. Ding U. Doo, librarian of Sun Yat Sen University, now in Kwangtung, has moved 70,000 books many times since the university left Canton, always keeping just in advance of the battlefront.

In spite of wartime conditions, interest in the popular library movement in China is increasing, Dr. Yuan reports. Free China in 1943 had 890 popular libraries in nineteen provinces, in addition to libraries for fifteen new colleges and professional schools provided by the Ministry of Education, and new central research libraries in Chungking, Lanchow, and Paisha. Since the closing of the Burma Road in 1941, no western books or journals have been received in China.

The Library Association of China is now planning a coordinated program for the rehabilitation of libraries after the war. According to Dr. Yuan, financial help will be needed for buildings, books, and personnel. He adds that China has been cut off from the intellectual world of the West, and will need its cooperation in cultural reconstruction.

Community Affairs

"SWAP" was voted the most popular title by local chest publicity directors for the new publicity exchange now being published monthly by the public relations department of Community Chests and Councils, Inc., under the direction of Bent Taylor. The first two issues are made up of material sent in by correspondents in local communities, and cover such subjects as agency publicity, foster home campaigns, juvenile delinquency, school children, and social work.

Also available from the three C's is a series of monthly posters by nationally known cartoonists, illustrating the following services: child care, visiting nursing, recreation for children, day nursery care, family welfare, hospital care, recreation for adults, legal aid, aid to crippled children, training for the handicapped. The same format, with the slogan, "Because everybody benefits—nearly everybody gives," will be used in each case, with a carefully selected appropriate photograph in addition to the cartoon.

A third feature, now in production, consists of fourteen transcribed radio shows, popularly interpreting "wartown" welfare problems and services. Robert Lewis Shayon, CBS producer, is responsible for the technical direction of the shows, casts for which are being recruited from the ranks of leading radio, screen, and stage personalities. Subject matter includes foster home care, day nursery care, family casework, neighborhood and youth centers, camping, mental hygiene, hospital services, foreign war relief, war prisoners aid, USO, United Seaman's Service.

Content of the scripts is being worked out in cooperation with such national agencies as the Family Welfare Association of America, the Child Welfare League, the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, and the National Federation of Settlements. The transcriptions, designed for local station use, with time allowed for a local tie-in, can be purchased for prices ranging from $35 to $280, depending on size of the city and membership in Community Chests and Councils, Inc.

Service Councils—A nationwide plan for the organization of service councils in cities which do not now have local Urban Leagues was recently announced by the National Urban League. The councils will be volunteer groups, with general advice and supervision supplied by the national staff. They will be made up of representative leaders from civic, labor, business, professional, church, and other groups. They are expected to serve as constructive rallying points for local interest in all problems affecting the Negro population.

Families in Wartime—"Despite increased employment and higher earnings, thousands of families have been thrown off balance by wartime factors," says the annual report of the Community Service Society of New York. Entitled, "Homes Worth Fighting For," the report shows that during the past year the society aided 28,000 families at a total cost of $2,664,500. Of the 11,500 families who were served by the Institute of Family Service, approximately one third came for assistance other than financial. At the close of the year, the society had $30,749,800 in its capital fund reserve.

Community Leadership—The story of fifty years of leadership in the development of relief, casework, health, and other community welfare services is told in "The First Five Decades—A History of Family Service of St. Paul." Its organization in 1892 marked the beginnings of general community interest in social service in that city. Elected representatives of twenty-two "societies" formed the first board of directors of the Associated Charities, to whose number was added, in 1894, a representative of the local trades and labor assembly. James F. Jackson, the first executive secretary, was later to become general secretary of the Cleveland Associated Charities, and one of the outstanding social work leaders of his generation.

The next two decades saw the development of record keeping, the techniques of investigation and friendly visiting, and steady emphasis on personalized service. But they also saw the experimental initiation of many services, later to stand on their own feet as community enterprises. A "provident fund" to encourage small savings grew to 13,000 depositors, when, in cooperation with the board of education, it was taken over by the State Savings Bank in 1913. Early beginnings in foster home placement,

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formerly organized in a special department in 1916, were ultimately combined with the Protestant Orphan Asylum to set up Children's Service, Inc. A visiting nurse service started in 1896, an anti-tuberculosis committee organized after the turn of the century, a free medical dispensary, later were all absorbed in independent agencies, as the effectiveness of their work was demonstrated.

When, in 1933, the depression forced public relief on an unprecedented scale, the society released its executives, A. A. Heckman and most of his staff, to the county authorities to set up and administer the county public welfare board. This merger was terminated in 1935, when the board had become well established, and United Charities was reorganized to become Family Service of St. Paul.

With a basic program of family casework, the present staff includes specialists in legal aid, debt adjustment, vocational guidance, home economics, travelers' aid, and psychiatry. From the Family Service of St. Paul, 104 Wilder Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Critical Areas—A new method of readily identifying the "critical social areas" of a community is projected in a New Orleans census tract study, "The Critical Social Areas in New Orleans" published by the local council of social agencies. Six factors were selected, from which a composite index was compiled: tuberculosis deaths, delinquency affidavits, dwelling units with more than one person per room, persons in public emergency work, dwelling units with rental value under $20 per month, persons twenty-five and over with less than five years schooling. The factor with the smallest number of incidence—the number of TB deaths—was selected as the basis for computing the index. One TB death equalled .00276 percent of the total number of TB deaths, and this proportion was applied to the aggregate incidence of each of the other five factors to establish their unit value. The composite index for each census tract was constructed by totaling the number of units for each factor. Areas considered critical were those where the composite index was in the range 20-29 or higher.

Delinquency Appraisal Form—The New Jersey State Office of Civilian Defense has devised a practical working form for the appraisal of local community programs for the prevention of delinquency. The form is divided into two sections. The first covers the broader phases of coordination, control of danger points, educational and recreation standards. The second relates to the program for handling problem cases, including the procedures of discovery, diagnosis, and treatment. The practice in respect to each of these main items in the community program is to be rated as good, fair, middle of the road, or poor.

Radio Workshop—Two hundred and seventy-five applicants, representing all ages, races, and background recently responded to an invitation to participate in a script writing contest held by the Community Radio Workshop of the Winston-Salem, N. C., Council of Social Agencies. Among other requirements, each applicant was expected to attend four lectures covering different phases of social service, and one lecture giving simple instruction in script writing. The scripts submitted were judged first by a local committee.

The four winners were forwarded to a committee of the national network for final judging.

Chest and Council Institutes — Two "refresher" institutes for chest and council executives will be held this spring under the auspices of the National War Fund and Community Chests and Councils, Inc., in Richmond, Va., and Cincinnati, Ohio. Dates for both are June 5—17. The seminar method will be used and subject matter will cover campaign organization and publicity, budgeting, collection and accounting, fact finding, community organization for welfare, health, and recreation. Attendance will be limited to forty at each institute.

Professional

SELF study on the part of both the Young Womens Christian Association and the Young Mens Christian Association has resulted in reports from each concerning race relations within their constituent agencies.

"Interracial Practices in Community YWCA's," published by the Woman's Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22 (price 75 cents), is the result of a study prepared under the auspices of a commission appointed at the Sixteenth National Convention of the YWCA's of the USA and conducted by Juliet O. Bell and Helen J. Wilkins. It reveals practices varying from complete segregation and restrictions on the rights of Negro members to policies admitting of no differentiation between races. In between are a large number of local associations which seem to be "going in two directions at once" by attempting to achieve fellowship between the races through the operation of separate racial branches.

The report concludes with two recommendations to the National Board and thirty-five to local associations, pointing out that though all "may not apply to every association there is none to which some do not apply." The National Board is advised to formulate a statement clarifying the association's purpose as involving "the joint sharing of common concerns rather than the independent activity of separate groups," and then to practice what it preaches by applying "to its own work the principles that are recommended to local associations."

Among the recommendations to the local constituency are the following: that each association make sure that the full use of electoral rights and participation in meetings, conventions, and services are open to all electors; that Negro women serve with full responsibility on boards and committees; that the validity of Negro branches be tested on the basis of their effectiveness in integrating their members "into the main stream of association life"; that the association recognize that racial groups should exist in the YWCA only if program and practice are moving them in the direction of integration.

The report also recommends that in communities with rigid patterns of separation, individuals who are ready be given opportunity for participation in joint clubs; and that in other communities no new groups be set up on a racial basis.

Several recommendations concern volunteers and staff. Among them are proposals that qualifications of volunteers be evaluated in terms of the "ongoing interracial development of the association"; that in the selection of professionals the association point out the responsibilities to be carried for developing interracial understanding; that in recruiting maintenance and clerical workers the association clearly describe its interracial character; that all salary and wage differentials between white and Negro workers be wiped out.

"Negro Youth in City YMCA's," published by the bureau of records, studies and trends of the National Council of YMCA's, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17 (price $1), like the YWCA study, questions the long established practice of attempting to achieve improvement in race relations by operating equal but separate services. The study shows that though by far the greater proportion of Negro YMCA members are in cities with Negro branches, in many such branches facilities are "far less than adequate," branch representation on citywide boards and fully coordinated branch status are not provided for, salaries are on a lower level than the association average. That

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WILLIAM N. HASKELL

The new director of the Office of Civilian Defense, Lt. Gen. William N. Haskell, Ret., brings to his position experience gained in a long army career in which active military service has been supplemented with difficult administrative responsibilities. Among the latter were those entailed as the head of the American relief mission to Rumania after the last war; as director general of all relief in the Caucasus; as chief of the American mission to Russia in 1921; as Red Cross commander in Greece in charge of relief incident to the Smyrna disaster in 1922-23. Since the beginning of this war, General Haskell has served successively as commanding officer of the 27th Division at Fort McClellan, Ala.; as New York State director of civilian protection; as director of field operations for OFRRO. His appointment to OCD was made in February.

non-racial branches have far to go before achieving the Christian ideal of non-discrimination is indicated by the statement: "There is much local uncertainty about the degree to which it shall be the policy to seek, to allow, to discourage, to prohibit interracial program under YMCA auspices in association buildings or outside them in the community."

The report's recommendations all concern aspects for further study, including: an investigation into the economic foundation for YMCA Negro work; a review of racial branches in relation to full expression of democratic principles; an extended evaluation of camp practices; complete reports on interracial conferences; case reports from associations which have made advances in race relations.

Leadership— *The Journal of Educational Sociology* has devoted its March number to a special issue on "Leadership in a Democracy," edited by Charles E. Hendry. The issue begins with an article by Eduard C. Lindeman on "Leadership: A Function of Democratic Experience", and continues with discussions of what this quality involves and of how it can be brought out in relation to training for teachers, volunteers for youth groups, and union leaders. In addition to Mr. Lindeman, the authors include Kurt Lewin, Ronald Lippitt, Alvin Zander, Harold Haydon, Dorothea de Schweinitz, Mark Starr, Alex Bavelas, Helen Hall Jennings, John R. P. French, Jr. Price 35 cents from the Payne Educational Sociology Foundation, Inc., 32 Washington Place, New York 3.

Summer Courses— The School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University will offer four special programs this summer with the view to preparing social workers for wartime and postwar service. They include: an institute on recreation programs for adolescents in wartime, May 29-June 10; a seminar in interracial and intercultural problems in group activities, May 29-June 3; a summer workshop in public welfare, including courses in casework with children and organizing public welfare services, August 2-11; a program in rehabilitation services, including courses in the medical, organizational, vocational, psychiatric, financial, and public welfare aspects, June 19-September 22. For further information inquire of the school, 2117 Adelbert Road, Cleveland 6.

Public Service School— Detroit, Mich., is to be the scene of a new National Training School for Public Service, which will open next September. Endowed by the William Volker Fund of Kansas City, Mo., the school will be operated in conjunction with Wayne University and the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research. Purpose of its twelve-month course will be to prepare young men and women for participation in community affairs, to train them for professional service with civic organizations, and to fit them for public administrative positions. The course will lead to a master's degree in public administration. The school will offer a number of scholarships to university graduates and certain non-graduate war veterans, in addition to some ten or fifteen fellowships carrying a stipend of $1,200 a year plus tuition and fees.

Salaries—Social agencies concerned with children have substantially increased their salaries during the past two years, according to a survey "The Recent Trend of Salaries in Child Welfare Agencies," by Ralph G. Hurlin, published by the Russell Sage Foundation. The study, which is supplementary to an earlier one made in 1941, is based on information obtained from 262 members and affiliate agencies of the Child Welfare League of America, of which thirty-two were public agencies. Only fifteen of the private agencies and one of the public agencies reported that salaries were not generally higher. Well qualified but non-experienced graduates "of certain schools," according to the report, "can now probably expect starting salaries considerably better than $1,800." The author believes that, because many of the salary adjustments have resulted from revision of basic salary schedules, the improvements have for the most part come to stay. Price 25 cents from the foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York 10.

Renamed— Because of a change in function, the Vocational Service for Juniors, New York, has changed its name to Vocational Advisory Service. In addition to its regular program for young people, the agency is now serving men discharged from the armed forces.

People and Things

A $200,000 fellowship fund for the exclusive use of men and women now serving in the war effort was appropriated last month, in addition to its usual fellowship budget, by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. The fellowships, to be granted before the end of the war, will be made available to the recipients upon their discharge from service. Five have already been awarded, three of them to members of the armed forces, and two to scholars now engaged in governmental research.

The granting of sixty-four of its regular fellowships was also announced by the foundation last month. Among those to receive them are: Carey McWilliams, author of "Factories in the Fields," who is making a study of the functioning of organized religions as social institutions in the United States; Chloethiel Woodard Smith, formerly chief of the architectural planning and research section of the Federal Housing Administration, who will study architecture in Bolivia; J. Saunders Reading, assistant professor of English at Hampton Institute, Va., who plans a novel of Negro life; Robert England, former executive secretary of the Canadian government's General Advisory Committee on Demobilization and Rehabilitation, who will study problems of demobilization and civil reestablishment of war veterans in Canada, Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States.

Thirteen of this year's fellows are women, the largest number of their sex

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to receive awards in the nineteen years of the foundation's existence. Two recipients are Negroes, and one a Japanese American. The latter is Dr. William N. Takahashi, instructor of plant pathology, University of California, now on leave and working at Cornell University. He will make plant virus investigations from biochemical and physical points of view.

Appointments—Mary H. Donlon, New York attorney and member of the executive committee of the New York State Republican Committee, last month was appointed by Governor Dewey as chairman of the State Industrial Board to succeed Edwin Corsi, now State Industrial Commissioner. Another New York attorney appointed to the board, which was recently increased from five to ten members, is Caroline K. Simon, who is known to *Survey Midmonthly* readers for her recent article "A New Chance for Youth." (November 1943.) Also announced last month was the appointment of Esther Dorn Longstreet as deputy state industrial commissioner. Miss Longstreet was for thirteen years personnel director of John Wanamaker's department store in New York.

Editors—The American Sociological Society has elected F. Stuart Chapin as editor and George B. Vold as co-editor of the official *Journal of the American Sociological Society*. Both of the new editors are on the faculty of the Department of Sociology of the University of Minnesota. Professor Chapin is chairman of the department as well as director of the university's Graduate Course in Social Work.

Elected—New president of the League for Industrial Democracy is Mark Starr, educational director of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. Other officers elected last month, were John Dewey, honorary president; Alfred Baker Lewis, chairman of the board; Herbert W. Payne, treasurer. . . . At last month's annual meeting of the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies, New York, G. Forrest Butterworth, local attorney, was made secretary of the board of directors to succeed the late J. Frederick Talcott, deceased.

Clarence King, member of the faculty of the New York School of Social Work and executive secretary of the recently organized American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service (see *Survey Midmonthly*, December 1943, page 341), last month was elected president of the New York City local of the Social Service Employes Union. The two vice-presidents chosen were: Mary Jane Willett of the staff of the National Board, YWCA, and Mary Siegel Russak of the National Refugee Service. Bernard Segal is continuing as executive secretary.

New Jobs—A training center for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, to be opened soon at the University of Maryland, will have at its head Dr. Frank Munk, for the past three years lecturer in economics at the University of California. Dr. Munk, who escaped from Czechoslovakia in 1939, is author of the book, "The Legacy of Nazism."

Dr. Robert Dexter, the Unitarian Service Committee's executive director and acting commissioner for Europe, has been made special representative at Lisbon for the War Refugee Board. Dr. Dexter has been in Portugal since the fall of 1942. . . . Leopold Lippman, erstwhile publicity director of the bureau of delinquency prevention of New York's Domestic Relations Court, has joined the publicity staff of the Welfare Council of New York City.

Herbert Emmerich has resigned as commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority to return to his work as associate director of the Public Administration Clearing House in Chicago. Philip M. Klutznick, formerly assistant administrator of the National Housing Agency, has been nominated by the President to succeed him.

Gerald M. Porter, until recently medical social worker with the venereal disease clinic of the Medical Branch of the University of Texas, Galveston, has become associate social protection representative for Region X (Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico) of the Office of Community War Services, Federal Security Agency. . . . MacEnnis Moore, for seven years field representative for the American Foundation for the Blind, is now director of the Speakers' Bureau for the National War Fund with headquarters in New York.

UNRRA Appointment—Last month announcement was made of the appointment of Dr. Wilbur A. Sawyer of New York as director of health of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, with headquarters in Washington. For the past nine years, Dr. Sawyer has been director of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Apologies—The editors have two apologies to make to the National Public Housing Conference for last month's *Survey Midmonthly*, both on the score of a mistake in its name. The first appeared in our "Common Welfare" section in which we referred to the organization as the National Housing Conference, completely and unpardonably ignoring the "Public." The next occurred in these columns when the same gremlin apparently came back for more and switched the name to National Public Housing Administration. The name is still, as it has been for the past thirteen years, the National Public Housing Conference.

Please Note—Last month, in "Our Racial Refugees," by Anne O. Freed, the editors inserted a note erroneously referring readers to the September 1943 issue of *Survey Midmonthly* for the article "From Barbed Wire to Communities," by Clarence E. Pickett and Homer L. Morris. The article by Mr. Pickett and Mr. Morris appeared in the August 1943 issue, page 210.

Deaths

LYNN A. WILLIAMS, prominent Chicago attorney and president of the Evanston Community Chest and Evanston War Chest. Mr. Williams' cooperation was one of the major factors in enabling the late Pierce Atwater to achieve progress in his plans for a joint effort on the part of Chicago and its suburbs in planning and fund raising for social welfare. (See page 157.) He was also interested in the Infant Welfare Society of Chicago, which he served as vice-president.

ABEL JONES GREGG, national boys' work director of the National Council, Young Men's Christian Associations, at Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., after a long illness. Mr. Gregg first began YMCA work as boys' work secretary for the Denver association. He later became state boys' work secretary for the YMCA in Kansas, and in 1931 was taken on the National Council staff. His numerous other professional activities included authorship of several books and articles on youth work, as well as service as treasurer of the American Association for the Study of Group Work and as a leader in the organization of the Community Service Council for Recreation and Welfare Activities.

MIRA SMITH HOFFMAN (Mrs. William H.), former national president of the Girl Scouts (1928-30), in Barrington, R. I., at the age of 78. Mrs. Hoffman was one of the original leaders of the Girl Scout movement when it came to Rhode Island in 1919. She had also been a member of the Rhode Island State Board of Education, and was founder of the Barrington Community House and the Barrington Visiting Nurses Association.

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Book Reviews

Medicine for Laymen

MARCH OF MEDICINE. The New York Academy of Medicine Lectures to the Laity, 1943. Columbia University Press. $2.

THE scope of this, the ninth of such series of lectures, offers a broader base of topics than have some of the earlier volumes. However, this breadth perhaps leads the reader towards shallower pools of wisdom, in several of which only a mirage rather than the reflection of medicine is visible. Some of the authors seem to have by-passed their title and its obligation, and others to have forgotten that the audience for which the lectures were prepared was composed of persons outside of the medical profession.

"Crime and Punishment," by Dr. Bernard Glueck, is admirable in its reasoned and mature dealing with a field in which he is not only a master but, we hope, a prophet. Would that physicians had made at least half of his audience, for their understanding of the theory and practice of dealing with persons labeled criminals by laws, police and courts should at least parallel, if not surpass, that of other professionals.

Sir Norman Angell discusses briefly the problems of peace, referring to medicine as if epidemiology and immunology could be useful in understanding the pestilence of wars.

Col. Edgar Erskine Hume, in "War and Medicine," deals with the actual and assumed benefits to medicine by wars and warrior surgeons throughout the ages and to the fitness of armies by the power of peacetime medicine applied before, during, and after battles. One can only wonder that so prominent a disciple of military medicine can assume as he does that the 1918 pandemic of influenza was "ultimately suppressed and ended by boldly going forth to meet it." If ever there was a natural phenomenon that came, wreaked its vengeance, and departed uninfluenced by any conscious overt act of mankind, it was that influenza pandemic.

"Aggressiveness — Individual and Collective," by Dr. Franz Alexander, offers another theory for the cause of war and leads us to imagine that peace must be based first on "justice and armed force," and "later it will depend on enlightened social conscience." Perhaps psychiatry has not yet mastered its resources for the individual well enough to be trusted with the future pattern of a peaceful society.

Myrtle McGraw tells us of the why and what of her studies of the well infant. This is all useful and not beyond the easy understanding of college trained women.

Robert R. Williams in a lecture entitled "Nature and Man," undertakes "to deal with the duties of the medical profession to society, more than with the methods of medicine." Then he forgets his own duty so far as to make no further reference to medicine or society. "The pyrophosphoric ester of this vitamin (B_1) is the coenzyme of carboxylase, an enzyme which is needed by all living things for the utilization of starches and sugars." Probably a correct statement, but perhaps obscure to a lay audience promised consideration of the duty of medicine to society.

It is a handy volume, easy to hold and read.

HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.
Professor Emeritus of Public Health College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University

Has Education Failed?

WAR AND EDUCATION by Porter Sargent, published by Porter Sargent, 11 Beacon Street, Boston. $4.

READING a book by Porter Sargent is like browsing through the "Britannica" while the radio brings in "Information Please" and H. L. Mencken sits gazing out the window, making disparaging remarks about the passersby. An evening of such pastime leaves one brimming with sparkling erudition and reclining on a pile of crumpled stuffed shirts. But the author suffers from a malady similar to that of the novelist whose style is so studiedly brilliant that it, rather than the story, catches the reader's attention. One tends to forget Mr. Sargent's message in amazement that a person who evidently drudges through everything written about education, making copious notes, retains the mental snap to come out with cracks like "Those who have long snored in the quiet comfort of the over-stuffed endowed chair. . . . "

The title of the book is misleading. There is a great deal about "Education" but very little about "War." With slight modification the book could have come out in 1929 as "Prosperity and Education" or in 1933 as "Education and the Depression." By thoughtful arrangement of countless quotations, joined together by his own vigorous comments, the author argues that education, through preoccupation with the accumulation of undigested facts and timidity in interpreting social trends, completely fails to provide leaders trained to guide society toward a better world. Instead, potential leaders, taught to worship things as they are, merely blunder along with the flocks into the confusion of war or revolution.

Mr. Sargent implies that we are in this war because of our collective dim intelligence rather than because of high idealism. He thinks the future can be brightened only by companion changes in our social and educational systems. And he is not for mild remedies.

Only the mossiest traditionalist will find nothing to applaud in "War and Education." All but the dullest will find it stimulating.

EVERETT B. SACKETT
University of New Hampshire

About Our Jails

JAILS—Care and Treatment of Misdemeanant Prisoners in the United States, by Louis N. Robinson. Winston. $3.

THIS book, the only volume of recent years to concern itself with the baffling problem of local jails, is the most comprehensive review of the American jail system yet published.

It contains data on the historical background of these institutions, and on such phases of the problem as present jail conditions, methods of reducing jail populations, state facilities for care of misdemeanants, and the alcoholic in jail. The final chapter lists conclusions and recommendations. The book's coverage is extensive and should interest persons engaged in the delinquency field and the many other welfare workers whose duties bring them into close touch with local penal institutions.

The subject of jails is undoubtedly one of the most difficult upon which to write authoritatively and interestingly. Since there are some 3,800 such institutions in the United States, it is practically impossible for anyone to visit and study even a small percentage of them. Furthermore, jail systems and practices vary widely from state to state, and in most there is no central authority from which adequate objective data can be secured.

Unfortunately, the author has had to rely principally upon correspondence to secure his information. As a result, the book lacks some of the force and color possible when material is secured through actual experience and frequent visits.

One serious omission is the failure to mention the National Jail Association which, since its organization in 1938, has enlisted in its membership a number of forward-looking jail wardens in an attempt to promote higher standards of management.

The book is, however, authoritative

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and practical. The author does not press for immediate abolishment of all jails. Neither does he condemn all jails as relics of another generation. He points out the progress which has been made in some quarters and suggests several realistic alternate methods of further improving jail conditions, noting that the approach must be flexible and in accord with peculiar state and local situations.

Dr. Robinson's recommendations should exert a deep influence upon the thinking of persons concerned with the age-old problem of local institutions.

Commissioner WILLIAM J. ELLIS
New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies

Ahead of His Times

THE PSYCHIATRIC NOVELS OF OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Abridgment, Introduction, and Annotations by Clarence P. Oberndorf, M.D. Columbia University Press. $3.

IN THE year 1914, an English university man, Alex F. Shand, wrote a book called "The Foundations of Character." It roused much interest, being a stimulating combination of psychology and philosophy. In it the author urged psychologists to turn more frequently to biography and fiction for source material in their studies of personality. Now, after all these years, Dr. Oberndorf has done just that thing and has written a most ingenious psychological study of Oliver Wendell Holmes' three novels. He proves —to the complete satisfaction of this reviewer—that Dr. Holmes was far in advance of his time in his conception of the causes and progress of the neuroses and even of some of the more severe forms of mental illness.

Some psychiatrists, even now, rather scorn or are antagonized by the methods and philosophy of psychoanalysis; Holmes anticipated in many of the descriptions and analyses of his suffering characters the later principles laid down by Freud and Jung. Dr. Oberndorf does not overemphasize or stretch the interpretation of Holmes' material. His annotations, in most cases, are easy to follow and seem to fit closely the descriptions in the novels. Sometimes he introduces material which seems rather far afield, but these passages are always connected with his own experiences and usually serve as additional illustrations of the points he is deducing from the text of the novels.

As professor of clinical psychiatry at Columbia, Dr. Oberndorf is interested in material which may be of use to students. This book seems particularly fitted, as he suggests, "to introduce undergraduate medical students to the subject of psychiatry and later . . . as collateral reading to psychiatric textbooks." For others, it throws new light on Dr. Holmes' psychiatric insight and on his humanitarian impulses. Through the annotations, the novels, often considered the least significant of his varied literary output, take on new meaning and interest in their able and penetrating analysis of the New England type of repression.

There are good bibliographies and an index, which add greatly to the usefulness of the book. ELEANOR HOPE JOHNSON
Associate Professor of Psychology, Emeritus, Hartford (Conn.) Seminary Foundation.

Using the Library

MAKING BOOKS WORK, by Jennie M. Flexner. Simon and Schuster. $2.50.

IF you spend an evening or two with Jennie Flexner's "Making Books Work," you may find yourself saving hours of valuable time through a more effective use of your public library.

Few people know how much time, money, and effort a public library can save them. Miss Flexner, readers' adviser of the New York Public Library, takes her readers on a personally conducted library tour, introducing them to the card catalog, the reference department, the circulation department, the library's special services, and the current war information centers. For the reader who wishes to buy books, she provides a list of book reviews and other aids which will help him to spend his money wisely. Questions and answers to illustrate the use of the catalog, chosen from questions actually asked in libraries, are given in an appendix.

Consumers today have learned that it pays to read before they buy. As Miss Flexner points out, it also pays to read and to ask questions of your librarian, before you borrow. If you can choose a time when the librarian is not besieged by other questioners, you can of course expect more help and a more thorough introduction to those aspects of library service with which you are unfamiliar.

Social workers may find the book's brief section on "Service for the Disabled" especially worth noting. Many libraries assist with service to school children and adults whose physical disabilities make visits to libraries impossible. When a local library is not providing these services, the librarian may find a way to do so, if a social worker discusses with him community problems. Returned men and women who have been in the armed forces are inevitably going to increase the community problems with which a public library may properly be expected to help. This book is timely reading for social workers and others with that one need in mind. It is also recommended for anyone who has not already discovered the uncounted ways in which a library may help him. BEATRICE SAWYER ROSSELL
Director of Educational Service
The Quarrie Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

Sociological Words

DICTIONARY OF SOCIOLOGY, edited by Henry Pratt Fairchild. Philosophical Library. $6.

THE preface of this book promises a dictionary of the technical vocabulary of sociology. Nevertheless, the book will probably confirm the opinion of persons who think sociology is a hodge-podge of terms and data largely "stolen" from other disciplines and used in strange new ways. It is not likely to be very useful to professional sociologists nor will it commend sociology as a natural science to other scientists and scholars.

Some important sociological terms are dealt with very summarily while some non-sociological terms get much more space. There is a complete lack of etymological, historical, and bibliographic reference. There are ninety-eight contributors. As would be expected, some give us better definitions than others.

It is the reviewer's opinion that many of the definitions are highly controversial and some are actually unsound. Some contributors struggle to give a "sociological slant" to non-sociological terms; others fail to do this for terms that have customary sociological implications; some are content to paraphrase Webster or to use their common sense.

The volume appears to have been done hastily and without the systematic technical work which sound lexicography requires. Principles of inclusion and exclusion are not made explicit, thus giving the book an *omnium gatherum* quality. Important terms are treated too briefly; unimportant ones too fully. Many ordinary English words are included, as well as some slang. Some fields closely allied to sociology are slighted, while others, such as economics, political science, and cultural anthropology, are over-represented.

To be useful to professional sociologists, such a book should be a brief encyclopedic dictionary or handbook for ready reference. It should contain plenty of names, dates, places, facts and figures, formulae, etymological and historical data, and standard bibliography. Its material should be more permanent and general than that usually found in a yearbook and yet should not try to duplicate the data found in the "Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences." Something for sociology somewhat like the "Dictionary of Philosophy" in the same series might be possible and useful. READ BAIN
Professor of Sociology
Miami University, Oxford, Ohio

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POSITIONS OPEN IN ALASKA

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES WORKERS

Salary Range: $205.00-$235.00 per month. Appointments at the minimum. Area of work: Alaska Department of Public Welfare. Minimum Qualifications: College, 4 years Graduate Study, 1 year at recognized school of social work. Must include course in Child Welfare and Supervised Field Work in Child Welfare and Family Welfare.

Experience: 2 years in past 5 years of social work, one of which must be in child welfare. Apply: Alaska Merit System, Box 201, Juneau, Alaska, via Air Mail, supplying minimum qualifications.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MENTAL HEALTH organization wants Executive Director, man or woman, with professional degree and wide experience in field. Organizing and program planning ability, highest personal qualifications desired. Must be able to work with both lay and professional groups. Fascinating pioneer job for right person. State expectations. 7968 Survey.

Jewish Family Agency has opening for qualified case worker in its Department for Care of the Aged. The program of the department is broad in scope and involves coordination of case work service for aged and chronic sick in the Jewish Community. Excellent salary commensurate with ability, training and experience. 7969 Survey.

CASE WORKER—in family service and child placement departments by Jewish Agency where staff members participate in community planning and extension of service to meet wartime needs. Good opportunities for advancement. Salary range $1760.00 to $2760,00, plus 17% additional while prolonged work week of 44 hours is in effect. 7957 Survey.

BOYS' WORKER—full or part professional Group Work training. No residence. Salary open. Write Edward Spring, Mitchell House, 38 Lawrence Street, Hartford 6, Connecticut.

WANTED—Executive Secretary to assume charge of a Community Chest & Council of Social Agencies in a community of approximately 50,000 population in the eastern United States. Good salary for right individual. In reply please state experience and qualifications. 7970 Survey.

CASE WORKER, fully trained, needed by private agency in community of 3300 in Eastern Metropolitan Area. Some experience preferred but not necessary. Salary according to qualifications. 7974 Survey.

WANTED: Assistant Superintendent. Orphanage. Twenty-four children. Address: Mrs. Donald Waddell, Superintendent, Miller Orphanage, Lynchburg, Va.

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MAN, 38, DRAFT EXEMPT. Background: Community organization, delinquency and welfare research, juvenile-family court administration. Executive position sought with council of social agencies, institution for children, juvenile or family court, statistical research department. Locate anywhere. 7972 Survey.

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Successful writer, editor, publicity director, research director, welfare field, Who's Who record, now free-lancing, soon available for permanent post. Above draft age. 7945 Survey.

Directory of Social Organizations (cont.)

Health

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER, 3800 East Colfax Ave., Denver, Colorado, Samuel Schaefer, Executive Secretary, Chas. J. Kaufman, M.D., Medical Director. Free, non-sectarian for needy tuberculous adults and children (kosher dietary). Maintains children's preventorium. Medical, educational, vocational, occupational, psychological, psychiatric and social services. Esther Cohen, director of Social Service and Vocational Therapy. Applications, New York area: 19 West 44th St., Philip Houtz, director; Philadelphia area: 1103 Widener Building, Harold Greenspun, director; Chicago area: 30 North La Salle St. Other applications through local Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds or direct to Hospital.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—1790 Broadway at 58th St., New York. Ruth Houlton, R.N., Gen. Dir. Advisory Service, statistics, monthly magazine, Public Health Nursing.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway, at 58th St., New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. (formerly Birth Control Federation of America)—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 42 states, including 20 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. President, J. H. Upham, M.D.; National Director, D. Kenneth Rose; Medical Director, Claude C. Pierce, M.D.

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Social Work Personnel

SOCIAL WORK VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 122 East 22nd Street, New York City. National placement and counseling service in case work fields. Membership organization for social workers and agencies. No placement fee. Louise C. Odencrantz, Director.

SOCIAL SECURITY

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL SECURITY, 22 East 17th Street, New York 3, N. Y. (Algonquin 4-3198). Harvey Lebrun, Acting Executive Director. A non profit, non-partisan organization of experts and laymen interested in the adoption, improvement and extension of sound social security measures for the people of America especially in the field of health insurance unemployment compensation, old age and survivors' insurance, public assistance, etc Cooperates with consumer, labor, employer, civic welfare, farm and other groups; distributes educational material; helps in organizing conferences and public meetings. Aids in the formulation of programs and the preparation of literature. Promotes constructive legislation and improvements in legislation and administration. Issues Social Security, a magazine of news and opinion for contributors, students, and leaders in this field—$3.00 per year; special rates on quantity orders for clubs, classes and other groups. Bibliography of available literature in this field, free on request.

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Child Welfare

BERKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL FARM, Canaan, New York. A national, non-denominational farm school for problem boys. Boys between 12 and 14 received through private surrender or court commitment. Supported by agreed payments from parents or other responsible persons, in addition to voluntary contributions. For further information address Mr. Byron D. Paddon, Superintendent, or the New York Office at 101 Park Ave. Tel.: Lex. 2-3147.

BOYS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE, INC., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y. Coordinates the athletic work of 100 Boys' Clubs, Settlement Houses and Community Centers in Greater New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, Honorary President; Judge Raphael P. Koenig, President; Robert E. McCormick, Treasurer; Willard L. Kauth, Director. Sponsors the Benjamin Harrison Recreation Center, 657 Tenth Avenue, the Theodore Roosevelt Recreation Center, 698 Tenth Avenue, The Lincoln Recreation Center, 235 West 113 Street, The Tot Lot, 422 West 49th Street, Camp Sebago, Camp Wakonda and Camp Orenda in the Interstate Park.

BOYS CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC., 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C.—David W. Armstrong, Exec. Dir. A national organization. Serves member Clubs in programs, activities, methods, financing. Organizes new Clubs. Boysclubs prepare boys for responsibilities of citizenship. Activities include recreation, physical and health training, vocational training and guidance, and character building under leadership. Work with boys from low income areas.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older, available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Walter W. Head, Pres., Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN OF THE U. S. A., INC., Elyria, Ohio. E. W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tenn., President; E. Jay Howenstine, Executive Secretary. Promotes organization of national, state, provincial and local societies for crippled children. Aids in development of their programs. Assists in drafting and securing the passage of legislation in behalf of cripples. Maintains a Bureau of Information with loan library service. Conducts yearly an Easter Crippled Children Seal Campaign. Bulletins: "The Crippled Child" magazine, bimonthly, $1 a year.

THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC., 1 Madison Avenue, New York, founded in 1932 for relief, guidance, and welfare of underprivileged children in neglected areas in this and other countries on non-sectarian and non-racial principles. Organization is working in the United States through local County and Community Committees, and rural social welfare workers, and overseas through affiliations with well established welfare groups. Invites interest and cooperation. Literature on request.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

Education

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill., organized in every state, with 10,000 local auxiliaries, presents a program of alcohol education and Christian Citizenship, with which every interested person is invited to assist. Total abstinence from alcoholic beverages and dues of $1.00 per year are the basis of membership.

Family Living

ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE. Resource in child guidance, marriage and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 209 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications. 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Blind

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization conducting research and field service. Library. Mechanical appliances for the blind. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

Foundations

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director, 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Arts and Social Work, Charity Organizations, Consumer Credit Studies, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Surveys. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

THE GOLDEN RULE FOUNDATION—Incorporated March 1929 by special act of the Legislature of the State of New York, serves the American public as "a people's foundation," rendering to the average citizen a service similar to that rendered to their respective founders by well-known private foundations. Funds may be contributed as (a) Unconditional gifts, (b) Conditional or designated gifts, (c) Memorial gifts and funds, (d) Gifts on the annuity plan, (e) Private benevolent funds, (f) Bequests by will. Charles V. Vickrey, President, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlets, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to everybody in America, young or old, an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying recreational use of leisure time through participation in music, drama, sports and games, arts and crafts, nature activities; and to help secure adequate playground, recreation centers, swimming pools, beaches, athletic field and other recreational facilities.

Penology

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities:—Collects information about correctional institutions and works to improve correctional methods and standards. Aids released prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Austin H. MacCormick, Exec. Dir.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Elizabeth Wisner, President, New Orleans; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. This year the Conference will be held in Cleveland, Ohio—May 21-27. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5.

National Red Cross

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS—Administered through National Headquarters in Washington, D. C., and five Area offices in San Francisco, St. Louis, Atlanta, New York City, and Alexandria, Va. There are 3756 local Chapters organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Disaster Relief and Civilian War Aid, First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention, Junior Red Cross, Medical and Health Service, Nursing Service, Services to the Armed Forces, Volunteer Special Services, Blood Donor Service, Nutrition Service, and War Relief Production Service.

Public Administration

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois. To advance the science of public administration and to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experience among persons interested or engaged in the field. Official quarterly journal, Public Administration Review, presents various views on management and administrative regulation, reviews significant books and public documents to keep readers informed on current opinion and practices in public administration.

Religious Organizations

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The inter-denominational home mission body of 23 denominations. Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowry, Mark A. Dawber; Migrant Supervisors: Western, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 3330 West Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Mid-Western, Miss Helen White, 203 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 220 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Frank L. Weil, President; Max Wilner, Treasurer; Joseph Rosenzweig, Secretary; Louis Kraft, Executive Director. A national agency serving as parent body for Jewish Community Centers, YMHAs, etc., and providing welfare, religious and social activities for soldiers and sailors and other members of defense forces. A member of the United Service Organizations.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, INC.—1819 Broadway, New York City 23. Mrs. Joseph M. Welt, President; Mrs. Karl J. Kaufmann, Chairman Ex. Com.; Miss Flora R. Rothenberg, Ex. Dir. Organization of Jewish women initiating and developing programs and activities in service for foreign born; international relations and peace; contemporary Jewish affairs; social legislation; and social welfare and war activities. Conducts bureau of international service. Serves as clearing bureau for local affiliated groups throughout the country.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—347 Madison Ave., New York City; 1187 local Associations federated for Christian leadership and citizenship training among young men and boys.

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Professional Education for Social Work

For positions of responsibility in social work, professional education is essential. The following schools constitute the membership of the American Association of Schools of Social Work. Schools offering a curriculum of one year are indicated by *. Schools not so marked offer two years or more. Correspondence with individual schools is recommended. For information regarding the Association address the Secretary, Miss Leona Massoth, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, 37, Illinois.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
247 Henry St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.
Forrester B. Washington, *Director*

BOSTON COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
126 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.
Dorothy Book, *Acting Director*

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
84 Exeter St., Boston, Mass.
Richard K. Conant, *Dean*

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Dept. of Social Economy and Social Research
Mildred Fairchild, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
25 Niagra Square, Buffalo 2, New York
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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, Calif.
Department of Social Welfare
Harry M. Cassidy, *Director*

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Department of Social Work, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mary Clarke Burnett, *Head of Department*

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
School of Social Work, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Thomas E. Mitchell, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Chicago, Ill.
School of Social Service Administration
Helen Wright, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, Denver, Colorado
School of Social Work
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FORDHAM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
134 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y.
Miss Anna E. King, *Dean*

*THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, Honolulu, Hawaii,
Ferris F. Laune, *Director*

*HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C.
Graduate Division of Social Work
Inabel Burns Lindsay, *Director*

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, Indianapolis, Indiana
Training Course for Social Work
Louis E. Evans, *in charge*

*LOUSIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, Baton Rouge, La.
School of Social Welfare
Earl E. Klein, *Director*

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Graduate Division of Social Administration
John J. Cronin, *Director*

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
28 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.
Roman L. Haremski, *Acting Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Curriculum
in Social Work, 60 Farnsworth Ave.,
Detroit, Michigan
Robert W. Kelso, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis, Minn.
School of Social Work
Gertrude Vaile, *Associate Director*

THE MONTREAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
3600 University St., Montreal, Canada
Dorothy King, *Director*

NATIONAL CATHOLIC SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
2400 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
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Graduate School of Social Work
Frank Z. Glick, *Director*

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
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122 East 22nd Street, New York 10, N. Y.
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